THE Bombay Guzette AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,499, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY : THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1863. [Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

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Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to 27, Apollo Street, Bombay. Letters for the publisher, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, 27, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR LONDON.

To sail about 20th February next.

MESSRS. GREEN'S new Clipper Passenger Ship, WALMER CASTLE, 1,200 Tons, CHARLES ORMSBY, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Families, and carries a Surgeon.

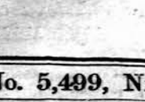
For further particulars apply to

WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd January 1863.

FOR LONDON.

To sail about the 25th prozimo.

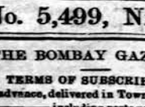


THE fine A 1 Teak Frigate-built Ship COSPATRICK, 1,200 Tons register, J. A. ELMSLIE, Commander, has first-class accommodation for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars, plan of Cabins, &c., apply to W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 10th December 1862. Agents.

FOR LONDON.

To sail in January.

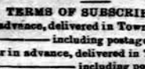


THE fine A 1 2 years Ship HER MAJESTY, 1,112 Tons, Captain SEYMOUR, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For particulars, apply to W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 24th December 1862. Agents.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)



THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 209 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies generally 11 to 5 days and the Company adopt on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £18.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Trieste and London.

Rates of passage money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees, from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £16, *second-class* £11; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

H. HUSCHKE & Co.,

Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medows Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route viâ Trieste can have their Pass-ports vised for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,

Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medows Street.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

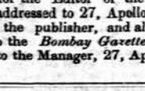
THE British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch a steamer to Cochin calling at the intermediate Ports of Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Sedasheghur, Mangalore, Calicut, and Cochin, on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, punctually at 5 P.M., returning by the same route in ten days time.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents B. I. S. N. Co., Limited.

Passengers can be conveyed to Madras and Calcutta via Beypore, by this opportunity.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

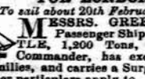


THE British India Steam Navigation Company, (Limited,) will despatch a S. S. STILLY, to Kurrachee, Muscat, Linga, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah, punctually at 4 P.M., on the 9th instant.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents B. I. S. N. Co., Limited.

روانگی جہاز آتشی بہ



خلیج فارس

جہازات کارخانۂ بریٹش اِنڈ یا اِسٹیم نوریگیشن کمپنی

جہاز آتشی صبا ٹیلی قبطان لیگن بتاریخ ہشتم ماہ فبروری عازم کراچی وسقط وبندر عباس و لنگہ و بوشہر و بصرہ مبیاشد برکاری و عبری بردہ باشد درکارخانۂ ولیم نیکل وکمپنی آمدہ وحکم بار و غیرہ بموجب قراریکہ معین شدہ گوشتہ باشد

ولیم نیکل وکمپنی

وکیل جہازات بریٹش اِنڈیا اِسٹیم نوریگیشن وکمپنی

بمبئی ۲ فبروری ۱۸۶۳

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company, (Limited,) will despatch the S. S. KURRACHEE, 500 Tons, and 200 H. P., GEORGE BETTS, Commander, to the above port 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents B. I. S. N. Co., Limited.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on board after the English Mail is signalled.

FOR KURRACHEE.

(Calling at Veraval, Porebunder, Mangrole and Dwarka, should sufficient inducement offer.)

THE S. S. "PIONEER," 1... TAUNTON, Commander will be dispatched as above, on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 P.M. For Freight and Passage, apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

N. B.—No Cargo will be taken on board after 10 A.M. of the day of Sailing.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship ORISSA, (1,600 Tons and 350 H.P.,) Captain A. PARTON, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on FRIDAY, the 13th February at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Tuesday, the 10th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 3rd February, 1863.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P.M., on Tuesday, the 10th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship MALTA, (1,900 Tons and 500 H.P.,) Captain H. W. KING, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 14th February, at 2 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Wednesday, the 11th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of Opium not in the Ship on 11th instant.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 3rd February, 1863.

N.B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 13th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast-sailing first-class Steamship, MANCHESTER, C. W. MCDONALD, Commander, was lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dock yard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 P.M. positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram, Kalsaparak walla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.

Bombay, 4th February 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWULLEN, Captain, will leave for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 10 A. M., positively.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing first-class Steamship VICTORIA, G. AHMED, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dock, yard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 P.M. positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply to NASER NURREHOJI & Co. Bazar Gate Street, Fort, opposite to Motishaw's house.

FOR GOGO & SURAT.

THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOMAS ELLIS, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 6th instant.

For Freight, or Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavlekhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

Wanted.

WANTED.—An experienced DIVER. Apply to MESSRS. EDULJEE RUSJOMJEE SONS, No. 27, Apollo Street Lane.

WANTED BY A EUROPEAN WOMAN a situation to proceed to England either Overland or *via* Cape. Apply to Mrs. HUNTER, 33rd Lines, Colaba.

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO BE LET.—A small HOUSE, in Bake-house Lane, Fort. Apply to Messrs. LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

TO LET.—A new, commodious and airy House in Hornby Row, on the site of the old European General Hospital, suitable for a large office or family residence. Apply to JEWAJEE MANECKJEE for further duty.

Bombay, 28th December 1862.

THE LATE BOMBAY BANK PREMISES.—To Let, only a few Godowns on the ground floor.—Apply to Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Fort.

Bombay, 16th January 1863.

REMOVAL.

MESSRS. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE SONS, from Apollo Street, No. 17, to the Premises No. 11, Apollo Street Lane, lately occupied as the British Hotel.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned beg to apprise their Customers, and the Public in general, that they have removed from No. 28 to No. 24, Medow Street, next door to Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s.

24, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—EX-PALE OR YELLOW BAR Soap, at Rupees one per Bar.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FOR SALE.—McCABE'S GOLD HUNTING WATCH, Spring Capped, latest improvement, with a certificate. Also, Chubb's Patent Fireproof strong Wrought Iron Safes, with Drawers, of sizes, from 22 inches upwards Apply to RUSTOMJEE SORABJEE & Co., opposite Messrs. Lyon Brothers, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.—Property at Tuticorin, a most desirable plot of Ground suitable for erecting Screws, and the only available frontage to the Beach. For further particulars apply to O. SHAND & Co., Colombo.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS —FOR SALE.—

Wrought Iron Cylindrical Ink Tables.
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

COPPER PLATE PRESS FOR SALE.—A NEW IRON COPPER PLATE PRESS, with Heater, Jigger, Fronting, Blanketing, Ink, Frankfort Black, Strong and Middle Burnt Oil, Whitening, Dabber, Leather, and Canvas, &c. &c. For price, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM, of Glees, Glanefortis, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by ROBERT COCKS & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor, Napoleon III.

Bombay Gazette Office.

MANILLA AND FRENCH CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. are in receipt of a large quantity of Cigars, of Havanna and Cheroot Shapes.

Bombay, Rampart Row.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have just received fresh from FORTNUM, MASON & Co., the following Novelties of a kind never before imported into Bombay.

YORK PIES, SOUPS, MEATS, TRUFFLES, MUSHROOMS, in tins.

BONBONS, ALMONDS, IMPERIALS, MUSCATS, APRICOTS, PEACHES, CHERRIES, in jars and tins.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, RINGS, FIGS, FRUITS in NOYEAU and BRANDY, in boxes and bottles.

Rampart Row.

Published this Day,

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY

FOR FEBRUARY 1863, CONTAINING

AN ACCOUNT OF MALCOLM PAIT, MAHABLESHWUR; WITH A MAP.

Oneida.—Check not the Tear.
Reminiscences of Christmas-eve. II.
A Word on the Nineteenth Century.
The Reign of terror in England.
THE TURF, VIEWED IN ITS RELATIONS WITH THE HOUSE & HORSE BREEDING, IN INDIA.
Okamundel: Chapters VII. to IX.
SOCIOLOGY I.—THE BRITISH ARMY.
The Corpora Quadrigentium—Gaultier.
People who have wrongs.
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Literary Reviews.
Politics, Military, and Indian Retrospects.
Race-Meetings and Prospectuses—Calcutta, Madras, and the Mofussil
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All back volumes available.

Bombay, Chesson & Woodhall; Calcutta, LePage & Co.; Madras J. Higginbotham; Agra, Manager *Delhi Gazette* Press; Lahore, W. Cockell & Co.

Notices.

NOTICE—Consignees of Cargo per *Salamanca*, Captain Livesay, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed at their risk and expense. Captain Livesay will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

LECKIE & Co.,

Agents for the Captain and Owners of the Ship *Salamanca*.

Bombay, 26th January 1863.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship *John Bright*, Capta'n BETHAM, from Hongkong and Singapore, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS to take delivery of their Goods as they came to hand, failing which, they will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain BETHAM will not be responsible for the condition or contents of Packages after they have left the Ship's side.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, Manager.

China Merchant Steam Navigation Company's Office,
3rd February 1863.

NOTICE.—The Elphinstone Land and Press Company's Tug Steamer PEHLWAN, 70 tons, 60 H. P. not being at present required is available for to wing or other purposes. For particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—On or about the 12th of March next, will be sold by Public Auction, with the Consent of the Trustees, the following Property belonging to the Estate of the late Rustomjee Nowrojee Adamson.

The Buildings and Land No. 8, situated on Bellasis Road, Byculla.

Bungalow and Out Offices with the Ground No. 11.

For particulars, apply to

JEWUNBAEE, Executrix to the Estate.
The × Mark of
JEWUNBAYE WIDOW.

Bombay, Race Course, 2nd Feb. 1863.

NOTICE.—VISITORS TO MAHABULESHWUR are informed that the Pusurree Ghaut between Waree and the Hills will be closed on and after the 10th instant.

The road *viâ* the Taree or Chicklee Ghaut will however be available.

HARRY RIVERS, Lieut.-Colonel,
For MAJOR GENERAL SCOTT, Chief Engineer.

3rd February 1863.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Directors of the above Company are prepared to distribute on and after the first day of March next, the realized assets of the Company amongst the Shareholders in accordance with the 97th Clause of the Deed of Settlement.

Dividends can only be paid to Registered Shareholders or their properly constituted Attorneys.

Persons who claim to be entitled, but whose names do not appear on the Register must at once apply to be registered to the undersigned at the Office of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

By order of the Directors of the B. S. N. Company,

NUSSERWANJEE BAHDURJEE.

Bombay, 31st January, 1863.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

SECOND APPEARANCE THIS SEASON OF EMMA GRATTAN.

THURSDAY, the 5th FEBRUARY 1863.

On the evening above mentioned will be produced, in a manner hitherto unattempted in Bombay, the startling and Effective Drama in three Acts, entitled

LUCRETIA BORGIA.

To be followed by an entirely new and laughable farce entitled

LOCKED IN WITH A LADY.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Dress Circle.....Rs. 5 | Upper Circle .....Rs. 2
Stalls..... 3 | Pit 1

Tickets to be had at the Theatre between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M. Also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India*. Tickets available only for the night for which they are issued.

Doors Open at Half-past 7: Performance to Commence at 8 Precisely.

☞ *No smoking allowed.*

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

બૉમ્બે રૉયલ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE—TENTH & ELEVENTH CALL EACH OF Rs. 200 PER SHARE. The Shareholders of the Company are requested to pay into the Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, the Tenth Call of Rs. 200 per share on, or before the 14th day of January 1863; and the Eleventh Call of Rs. 200 per share on or before the 16th day of March 1863; after which respective dates, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all over-due Calls, and the shares will be liable to forfeiture.

The Bank Officers will receive the amount of the above mentioned Calls only from persons producing the Share-Certificates issued by the Company, certifying the payment of all the previous Calls, and only in the name of the holder of such Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,

SHAPOORJEE FRAMJEE,
Acting Secretary.

Company's Office, No. 25 Medow Street.

Bombay, 8th January 1863.

P. S.—Such of the Shareholders who have as yet not paid the Arrears of Calls and have not yet applied for Share-Certificates, are requested to do so without any further delay.

S. F. Acting Secretary.

COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, "LIMITED."

THIRD CALL OF Rs. 1,000 PER SHARE ON THIRD ISSUE.—Notice is hereby given, that Shareholders of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, "Limited," are required to pay a THIRD CALL of Rs. 1,000 per Share on THIRD ISSUE, in the Commercial Bank of India, within 21 days from the date hereof, where usual receipts will be granted for the same.

Bombay, 15th January 1863.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Tenders are hereby invited for the construction of Three Blocks of Buildings in the Elphinstone Circle, on the Bombay Green, consisting of the Offices of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Company, Messrs. W. Nicol and Company, and Messrs. Grey and Company.

Drawings, Specification, and conditions of contract, &c., will be on view on and after THURSDAY next, the 29th instant, at the Office of the Undersigned, in Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Company's present premises.

Tenders will not be received after the 10th proximo, and no contractor need apply who is not prepared to deposit security to the amount of Rs. 30,000 for the due completion of the works according to an agreement, the form of which can be seen at the Office of the Undersigned.

Those interested do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender.

JAMES G. T. SCOTT.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of an IRON SCREW PILE PIER, in the Harbour of Sedasheghur. A copy of the Specification and Section of the Site, can be obtained on application (post-paid) to the undersigned.

The time of commencement and the time of completion must be stated in the Tender.

All Woodwork will be executed by the Public Works Department.

A sum equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of Tender or approved Securities to that amount must be deposited with the undersigned on the signing of the Contract.

No reason will be given for the rejection of any Tender, and no Tender will be received after the 1st May 1863.

W. A. BAKER, Captain,
Executive Engineer, North Canara.

Office of Executive Engineer, North Canara, Sedasheghur, 6th January 1863.

NOTICE.—LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION of the Estate and Effects of the late IVIE CAMPBELL, formerly a Captain in the 43rd Regt. of Madras Native Infantry, and late a Major in the Madras StaffCorps and Deputy Commissioner of West Berar in the Hyderbad assigned districts, have been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to GEORGE FOGGO and JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES, Esquires. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate or having property of his in their hands are requested to pay the debts or hand the property to the Administrators. And notice is hereby given to all Creditors of the deceased, and persons having any claim on his Estate that unless they establish their debts or claims within eight weeks from the date of this advertisement, the assets will be handed over by the Administrators to Major General JOHN DAY STOKES, IVE HARE MACRAE and JAMES ALLARDYCE, Esqrs. the Executors in England of the Will of the said IVIE CAMPBELL.

L. & S. ACLAND & PRENTIS,
Solicitors for the Administrators.

Bombay, 21st January 1863.

PURSUANT to a DECREE of the High Court of Chancery, made in the Matter of JOSEPH HARRIS, late of the Oriental Club, Hanover Square, in the County of Middlesex, and of No. 14, Carlton Road, Maida Vale in the same County, a Lieutenant General in Her Majesty's Indian Army deceased, and a Cause Collum *v.* Vivesah.

The Creditors of the said JOSEPH HARRIS who died in or about the month of July, 1861, are by their Solicitors on or before the 27th day of May, 1863, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls in the Rolls Yard, Chancery Lane, Middlesex, England, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decree.

Tuesday, the 2nd day of June, 1863, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.

Dated this 23rd day of December 1862.

GEO. WHITING, Chief Clerk.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and Outstation, for the kind support and patronage be towed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts.

PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.

British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

Books, etc. for Sale.

NOW PUBLISHED,

In one handsome vol., cloth, containing upwards of 800 pages.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION

OF

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1863.

PRICE—*Per Copy, Rs. 6, Cash; Rs. 7, Credit.*

The ALMANACK will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom, direct, if required, at Rs. 8 per copy, Cash.

N. B.—The ALMANACK can be sent by post to any part of India for SIX ANNAS, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing, the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 7-8-0, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage unless a previous remittance be made, or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1863."—We have received a copy of this work from the office of the *Bombay Gazette*. This is the 14th annual publication, and is in many respects a step in advance of its predecessors, independently of its position in time. We have here many books in one. There is first book of 73 pages about the Calendar, containing a great deal of information general and special, concerning the times and the seasons. Then there is a book of Tables. Then a volume of Financial Statements. Then an English Directory. Then the Acts of the Legislative Council of India. But it were better for us to stop at the outset, and not attempt an enumeration of the multitudinous particulars concerning which this Almanack offers us information. The Title Tables in the present issue, are said to be most reliable, having been very prepared. In a word this publication has been got up with exceeding care; and it seems to be all that merchants, military men, Government officials and others could reasonably wish.—*Bombay Guardian, Jan. 3.*

ALMANACK.—We have to acknowledge the "Bombay Almanack" and the "*Times of India* Calendar and Directory," for 1863. Both these volumes are identical, except the outside, and the advertisements. As regards exterior, the former belonging to the *Bombay Gazette* press, has in our opinion the advantage; preserving as it does the modest, unassuming, yet pretty cloth stamp, the gilt elephant and howdah, of our youth; while the *Times of India* has broken out into a gorgeous but ungraceful livery of blue and gold, suggestive of ugly suburban capitals. Our alphabet is the ugliest in the world, and should be rigidly suppressed whenever ornament is in view.

Turning to the interior we find the same information which is given annually, but with some marked improvements. The tides are given with much scientific detail, and we understand with greater accuracy than was formerly attained. The Calendar for the nineteenth century is introduced—an ingenious piece of calculation which we send on a separate sheet. The Army List is entirely in a new form, with a complete Index in large type. Another great improvement over the *Times of India* Directory is that of placing the name of the particular subject instead of that of the book, at the head of the page, which assists reference.—*Poona Observer, Jan. 1.*

THE "BOMBAY ALMANACK."—If there's one thing more than another commendable to a mercantile and busy people, it is punctuality; but apart from its issue on the promised day, the book under review bears in itself, inherent proofs of the most careful compilation: well-bound, excellently printed, and containing matter of the most varied nature, the *Bombay Almanack and Directory* proclaims itself to all, a Work of Reference absolutely necessary to Indian (and especially *Bombay*) requirements. If you go in for chronology there are the "Cycles" to instruct you; if for astronomical revelations, the principal elements of the solar system and the newly-discovered telescopic planets between Mars and Jupiter, a noticeable feature too, are the Tide Tables, prepared from practical observations in the Harbour.

In the English Directory information concerning the chief officers of State, Law Courts, Merchants, Army, Navy, and Cotton Agents is afforded under twenty-three heads. Then we have the "Acts of the Legislative Council of India" up to the 15th November.

A mass of information respecting the Post Office is compressed into the limited space of half-a-dozen pages.

The rules for the transmission of messages by Electric Telegraph are given.

The Parsee and Bombay Mortuary Return is given *in extenso*.

The Staff, Table of Fares, Time Table, &c., of the Railway Companies; Tables of Pay and Allowances, and Lists of the Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers employed in the various Departments are noted.

The Covenanted and Uncovenanted Furlough Regulations as well as the Bombay Army and Indian Navy lists appear revised and corrected up to a very recent date, and in the list of Officers of the Uncovenanted Service, we observe a fresh feature. But the mass of information collected is too great to admit of the special notice of each heading in our columns. In conclusion, we deem it but justice to the compilers to accord them a high meed of praise, and to urge our readers to purchase the book.—*Deccan Herald, Jan. 5.*

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1863.

Is an abridgement of the above, and contains nearly two hundred pages.

**** Outstation Orders must be accompanied with an advice of remittance, or Stamps. By remitting two Annas additional, it can be forwarded to any part of India post-free.*

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

CHARTS.

TO SHIP MASTERS, SHIP OWNERS, AND CHARTERERS.

THE following selection of ADMIRALTY CHARTS, of the Latest Surveys, are now available at the *Bombay Gazette* Office:—

	Rs.	As.
Persian Gulf, Two Sheets	5	0
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Point da Galle	2	0
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AND

OTHER DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO THE SAME.

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ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees.

Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE.—HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN NAVY LIST, Corrected up to 1st January 1863.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

COMMERCIAL VIEW OF 1862.—For Sale at the rooms of the undersigned—A COMMERCIAL VIEW OF THE PAST YEAR,—reprinted from the *Bombay Miscellany* for January 1863.—Price for a single copy, eight annas: for one dozen copies, Rs. 4½.

28, Medow Street, Fort. CHESSON & WOODHALL

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Maratha Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Gujerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas, New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee, plain, 4 Annas. The Gospel of John in English and Romanized Marathi, Price 4 annas.

Gospel of Mark in *modi*, one anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, now edition, one rupee. Hindi ditto, two rupees.

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Forbes's Hindustani Manual	Rs.	2 4
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Robertson's English Hindus ani Vocabulary		3 8
Seal's English Hindustani Manual		3 0
Kursandass Mulji's Guzerati Dictionary		2 0
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ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

THOMAS CHAWFORD.

Bombay, 8, Marine Street

Books, etc., for Sale.

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(PREMISES JUST VACATED BY TREACHER & Co.)

NOTICE.—SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1863 are now falling due, and will be thankfully received. The names of all those who do not pay up before the 31st March will be struck out of our lists, as we cannot supply to any one unless payments are made in advance.

LATEST ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.

Home News, Jan. 3	Rs.	0 8
Bell's Life, Dec. 21 and 28		1 4
Illust. News of the World, Dec. 20 and 27		1 4
Illust. London News, (Coloured Supplement), Dec. 20 and 27		1 12
Lady's Newspaper, Dec. 20 and 27 and Jan. 3		2 0
Overland Mail, Jan. 3		0 8
United Service Gazette, Dec. 20 and 27		1 4
Weekly Dispatch, Dec. 21 and 28		1 4
Evening Mail, Jan. 3		0 8
Glasgow Saturday Post, Dec. 20 and 27		0 12
Reynold's Newspaper, Dec. 21 and 28		0 12
Royle's London News and Price Current, Dec. 15		0 8

GAMES AND SPORTS.

The undersigned have just received a large assortment of GAMES and SPORTS, amongst which are the following:—The Race Game; Bombardment; Cannonade; Lawn Billiards; Dominoes; Tivoli Game; Quoits, 4, 4½, 5, and 5½lbs. per pair; Foot Balls; Chess, Backgammon, and Draft Boards, with men complete; Cricket Bats and Balls; Golf Clubs and Balls; Billiard Balls, &c.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS,

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "SALSETTE."

	R.	A.
Once a Week, vol. 7, July to December 1862	5	12
Cornhill Magazine, vol. 6, ditto	5	12
London Society, vol. 2, ditto (Including Christmas No.)	7	4
——— Ditto Christmas number	0	12
Temple Bar, vol. 6, July to December 1862	4	8
Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, vol. 5	3	12

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,

Thursday, 5th February 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.		Rates.
London Banks	6 months'sight	2s. 1d.	
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d.	
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d.	
Calcutta	At sight	99½	
Madras	30 days' sight	99	
China	60 Do. do.	229 per $100.	

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
BANKS.			[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	90 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	93 ex divid.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	1½ prem.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	19 „
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	10 per ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	89 premium.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	122 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	75 premium.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 22,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,709	380 do.	Rs. 6,350 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs.250 dis. nom.
Ellhistone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs.4,800p.sh.pa
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares.	170.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Manockji Pittyt's Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	150 Rs. p. share.	Rs.75 to 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jafar Aloo Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co	5,000	.....	Ditto.
* Bombay S. M. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs.100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 16,000.
Ibostlie Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	96	
„ Loan 1835-36		94½
„ Loan 1842-43		
„ Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan	105¼	
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	112	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4½
Bank of England Notes	„ 10-3
Spanish Dollars	„ 240
Carolus	„ 290
Mexican Dollars	„ 225
German Crowns	„ 213
Five Franc Pieces	„ 205
Bar Silver	„ 106½ to 106¾
Gold Leaf	„ 16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 12s. 6d. to £4 0s. 0d.
„ (Seed)	£3 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 15s. 0d. to £3 17s. 6d.
„ (Seed)	£3 0s. 0d.
To China	No enquiry.
To Clyde	
To Hull	
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (4th February 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba:	Per candy
Old Broach, ready	Rs. 410 to 415
Old Surat	„ 415 to 420
Old Dholleras, and Bhowngger	„ 415 to 420
New Oomravutlee	„ 420 to 421
Old Compta	„ 425 to 427
Old Dharwar Sawginned	„ 530 to 535
New Barsee, and Nuggur	„ 412 to 415
Old Veravul	„ 365 to 370
New Khandeish	„ 408 to 410
Old Purtabee	„ 380 to 385
New Accota	„ 425 to 426
Old Mangalore	„ 380 to 385
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,520 to 1,525.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ...at Rs.	6-5 to 6-6 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzrat	„ 7-2 to 7-4
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	„ 32 to 33
	„ 38 to 40
Niger	„ 27 to 28

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)

Head Office—14, *Rue Bergère, Paris.*

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Reunion).

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rp.
3 Do. Do.	2s.	0¼d.	„
On Demand	1s.	11¾d.	„
On France 6 months' sight	frs.	2-57 cts.	„
3 Do. Do.	„	2-54	„
On Demand	„	2-51	„

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 1st February 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. „ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rp.
Ditto at 4	ditto 2s.	0¾d.	do.
Ditto at 3	ditto 2s.	0¾d.	do.
Ditto at 2	ditto 2s.	0¾d.	do.
Ditto at 1	ditto 2s.	0d.	do.
Ditto sight	ditto 1s.	11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays .....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 31st January 1863. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
„ 4	do.	2s. 0¾d.	„
„ 3	do.	2s. 0¾d.	„
„ 2	do.	2s. 0¾d.	„
„ 1	do.	2s. 0d.	„
On demand		1s. 11¾d.	„
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11¾d.	„
On Ireland	do.	1s. 11¾d.	„

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight... } 1s. 11¾d. „

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months ..... 3 „
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 „
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. PREBBLE,
Bombay, 19th Jan. 1863. Acting Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
„ 4	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
„ 3	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
„ 2	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
„ 1	do.	2s. 0d.	do.
on demand		1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Scotland	do.		
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		1s. 11¼d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice..... 3 „
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 „
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 „

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000; *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. *(If to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ½ per cent.
Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 28th January 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

ea Office—No. 29, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz?—

6 month's sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s.	0¼d.	„
3 Do.	at 2s.	0¼d.	„
2 Do.	at 2s.	0¼d.	„
1 Do.	at 2s.	0¼d.	„
Sight	at 2s.	0d.	„

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, 2½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have this day opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of General Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
December 19th, 1862. Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING,
IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts on London or Liverpool at the following rates of Exchange:

At 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
1 do.	2s.	0d.	do.
On demand	1s.	11¾d.	do.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.

do.	9	do.	do.
do.	6	do.	do.
do.	4	do.	do.
do.	3	do.	do.
do.	1	do.	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER,
Rampart Row, 20th January 1863. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURG, AND SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, (LIMITED,) is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches).

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.
„ 4 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.
„ 3 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.
„ 2 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.
„ 1 month's sight	2s.	0d.
„ On demand	1s.	11¾d.
On Scotland		
On Ireland		
Circular Notes	1s.	11¼d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for dispatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Forms.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 23rd January 1863. Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand ..... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 5 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. ..... 6 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 8 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 9 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
Ditto 3	ditto	2s. 0¾d.	per do.
Ditto 2	ditto	2s.	do.
Ditto 1	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto on demand		1s. 11¾d.	do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent commission.

Hours of business .....10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays .....10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Bombay, 21st January 1863. Manager.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Feb. 4	Victoria (s)	Chitty	Kurrachee 1 Feb.
	Cutch Merchant	Ashby	China 21 Nov.
	China (s)	Curling	Hongkong 15 Jan.
	Manchester (s)	McDonald	...Surat 3 Feb.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
Feb. 4	Phlox (s)	Puddicombe	..Surat.
	Duke of Northumberland	Brown	...Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, from Surat.—Mr. Chotasahib, Syed Hoosainally, and 151 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Phlox*, to Surat.—141 natives.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Daniel Rankin*, A. Miller, bound to London.
Barque *Godsavery*, J. Ferraud, bound to Kurrachee.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Ship *Queen of the Seas*, for Liverpool.
P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Malta*, for China, &c.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Liverpool.

Ship *Herald*.—1,656 Tons Coals.

From Galle.

P. and O. Company's Steamer *Azoff*.—Cargo Ballast.

From Calcutta.

Ship *Surge*.—438 packages Gunnies, 5,497 bags Rice; 4 cases Window Glass, 491 bales Jute, 2 cases Pieces Goods, 2 boxes Flower Oil, 7 cakes Garrakoo, 6 casks Pickles, 494 bags Sugar.

From China.

Ship *Boyne*.—120 bales Cotton; 383 boxes Crackers, 2,107 bags Rice, 168 cases Umbrellas, 404 Bundles Metals, 5,480 packages Chinaware, 947 cases Tea, 1,5040 Tubs Sugarcandy, 650 bags Sugar, 95 bundles Collingun, 351 bundles Old Copper, 2 packages Merchandise.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 4TH FEBRUARY 1863.

For London

Caspatrick.—201 bags Gingellyseed, 251½ cwt.; 91 bags Mustardseed, 136½ cwt., Pestonjee Bazunjee and Co.; 200 bags Linseed, 300 cwt., Jeatha Poonja.

Her Majesty.—13 cases Indigo, 40 mds., Khumesaw Abdoola.

Walmer Castle.—1 case old Piano; 7 cases Personal Effects, C. Sedapeer Furdoonjee.

For Liverpool.

Harmonides.—1,704 bales Cotton, 491½ cwt., Kessoo Wagn; 1 package Feathers, Abdoolally Abdool Hosen; 75 bales Cotton 262½ cwt., Luckmechund Nursy; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Cursondass Ghandy.

Rosalie.—65 bales Cotton, 227½ cwt., Bhicoo Sazba and Hurry Bhanjee.

Malakoff.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Bapoo Visram; 125 bales Cotton, 375 cwt., B. F. Cama; 13 bales Cotton, 45½ cwt., Samjee Homraz and Co.

Uncas.—123 bales Wool, 375 cwt., Alladinbhoy Hubibhoy; loose Buffaloe Horns, 100 cwt., Mohmud Natha.

Fanny Forsyth.—9 bales Wool, 27 cwt., Dyalidass Buchamull.

Morning Star.—47 bales Cotton, 164½ cwt., Ameerchund Cullianjee.

Natolia.—52½ bales Cotton, 184 cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 1 case Buffaloe Horns, 140 cwt., Ebram Ramjee.

Protector.—½ half bale Cotton, 1½ cwt., Bhicjee Muncherjee and Co.; 35 bales Wool, 105 cwt., Vinayek and Furreed; 205 71¼ cwt., David Sassoon and Co.

Shanghai.—Loose Sapan wood, 65 cwt., Munjee Ramjee; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Runchordass Canjee.

Margaret Kerr.—52 bales Cotton, 182 cwt., John Barretto and Co.; 95 bales Cotton, 332½ cwt., Dullechund Padomay; 4 bags Sursseeseed 6 cwt. Hamundass Buchamull.

Delhi.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Chugunbhoy Munsookbhoy.

Hyacinth.—81 bales Cotton, 283 cwt., Mooljee Ramjee.

Conber.—75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Purbhoodass Sobhagjee; 540 bundles Linseed, 270 cwt., Jehangir Hormusjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.

Pizmania.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Muganbhoy Huttaysing; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., S. & N. Nanabhoy.

Queen of the Seas.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 400 cwt., C. Mascarenhas and Co.

Patriarch.—38 bales Wool, 114 cwt., O. Pussoo; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Jairaz Ramdass; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ Jairam Visram.

Trenton.—1,000 bundles Sursseeseed, 500 cwt., Hamundass Buchamull; 81 bales Cotton, 283½ cwt., Gourdhun Virjee.

For St. Helena.

Sailor Prince.—53 cases American Tobacco, 60 cwt. 25 lbs., Stearns Hobart and Co.

For Havre.

Eloisa.—165 bales Cotton, 577½ cwt., Ruttonsy Vellje o 160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., Rustomjee Sedapeer.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Adria*—150 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

1557	Africana, Hatfield.	Dec. 9
551	Beldon Lawn, Milbank—Grey & Co.	Nov. 20
1180	Belle Isle, Cole.	
993	Camperdown Stodder.	Nov. 29
1063	Castilian, Welburn.	Sept. 12
623	Colgrain, Cass—Peel, Cassels & Co.	
954	Defiance, Galloway.	
531	Dovercourt, Heighо.	
682	Excelsior, Sanderson—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 2
527	Hadassah, Dickson—Blackwell & Co.	Oct. 7
899	Harkaway, Woodcock—Peel, Cassels & Co.	Oct. 29
1383	King of Italy, Norris—Robinson & Co.	Nov. 23
756	Lord Raglan, Rybert.	
987	Louisa, Sowcroft.	
	Magnolia.	
1187	Maldon, Scals.	
497	Mary Sparks, Chase.	Nov. 29
724	Moreyshire, Mathers—Blackwell & Co.	Dec. 24
1047	Mystery, Stap.	Dec. 31
950	Octavia, Bristow.	
1001	Otago, Masterton.	Nov. 27
1169	Pride of the Ocean, Kyle—A. H. Huschke & Co.	Oct. 30
1294	Quorndon of the East, Bilton.	
970	Rajah of Cochin, Cumming, Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Dec. 2
799	Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.	
744	Thomas Hamlin, Mengies.	
948	Victoria, Martin—Robert Frith & Co.	Sept. 23
	United Service, (s)—C. M. S. N. Co.	Dec. 30
535	Wellington, Ayling.	Oct. 13
905	Zuleika, Glover.	Dec. 3
	FROM LONDON VIA NATAL.	
403	Phæamond, Phillips.	Oct. 28
	FROM LONDON VIA NEW ZEALAND.	
1354	Gertrude, Congdon—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 6
	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
745	Admiral, Clark.	
824	Adriatic, Scott—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Oct. 10
1162	Africa, Bowie.	Dec. 9
1127	Albion, Thompson.	Dec. 15
1001	Algiers, Morris—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Oct. 25
1303	Ambrose, Dexiel.	
1046	Amwell, Potts.	Nov. 8
811	Anna Dorothea, Smith—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 6
967	Belcoohee, Mitchell—Lockie & Co.	Oct. 20
557	Black Eagle, Mearns.	Nov. 25
1246	British India.	Dec. 29
1493	Broughton Hall, Rennie, Lockie & Co.	Nov. 27
1332	Bulwark, Balmanyne—W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 14
1244	Camperdown, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Dec. 4
514	Chanaral, Sharp.	Oct. 28
1073	City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 8
869	Coromet, Coverry—Finlay, Clark & Co.	Oct. 25
1119	Contest, Jennings.	
1081	Clifton Belle, Bastin—Coupland & Co.	Dec. 2
1333	Crescent, Ewing, Lawrence & Co.	Nov. 28
918	Culloden, Smith.	Nov. 11
1147	Czar, Langwill, Rennie Scovell & Co.	Dec. 19
848	Dalkeith, Flicker—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Dec. 14
666	Douglas Castle, Steele.	Dec. 17
1303	Duncairn, Finlay.	Nov. 5
743	Edith Byrne, Anderson.	
	Eliza Bonecke, (put back dismasted.)	Dec. 2
1009	Eliza, Inckerson.	Dec. 7
1400	Empire of Peace—Robinson & Co.	Dec. 10
950	Etna, Hughes—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Oct. 28
617	Euphratas, Gwyther.	Dec. 27
1268	Eurasia, Hutchinson—W. & A. Graham & Co.	Sept. 2
986	Fleur de Lis, Taylor.	Dec. 22
1194	Floating Light, Starkie—Stenhouse & Co.	Dec. 24
1069	Forganhall, Robinson—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	Nov. 11
1121	General Simpson, Graham.	Nov. 11
655	Gertrude Fraser.	
	Gladiator—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1305	Glen Malloch, Marshall.	Oct. 8
1124	Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell Co.	Nov. 11
768	James Russell, Muir—Ritchie Stewart & Co.	Dec. 27
1596	John Lynn, Kavanagh—Robinson & Co.	Oct. 29
1663	Lillies.	Dec. 4
1318	Lochnagar—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
965	Margaret. Faulkner.	
	Matheran, Mesnard, Lawrence & Co.	Dec. 29
747	Miletus, Bell.	Nov. 6
1114	Nagasaki, Mackay—Coupland & Co.	Dec. 5
1343	Peter Maxwell, Marshall—Lawrence & Co.	Sept. 12
1230

Lieut. Dodd, to give security conformably to the provisions of sections 295 and 296, Chapter 19 of the Code of Criminal procedure. Four of the vagrants are notorious characters, having been in jail on several occasions for various crimes.

The corruption of both the Sudder and Cutcherry Police is proverbial; but the authorities do not seem to heed the representations of the local press. The following is an instance strikingly illustrative of the manner in which our guardians of the peace endeavour to bring offenders to justice. The other day there were some gamblers of the lowest character quietly seated in a nullah in the vicinity of the Government distillery, and engaged in the exciting occupation of gambling. Soon after, the son of an opulent grocer of the Soldiers' Bazar happening to pass by the spot, was hailed by the gamblers and asked to join in the amusement. The innocent and virtuous ghee dealer replied that he had neither money with him to squander away, nor inclination to learn the detestable vice; whereupon the gang assaulted him and expressed their determination to engage him in play, with a view to which they snatched a silver ornament which he had on his breast. This act so alarmed the novice, that he raised an alarm, which brought to the spot two city policemen, on duty in the immediate neighbourhood of the place; the sable guardians apprehended the gamblers, and while escorting them to the Fouzdaree they were prevailed upon for a small consideration to release the men. After this, they coolly asked the novice to shell out some money under the threat of getting him into trouble. Having searched his pocket, he discovered that he was blessed with the large sum of fifteen pice, which he handed to the honest policemen, who immediately allowed him to depart in peace!

The Commissioner and his Staff are at Jacobabad, whence they will visit Shikarpore and Sukkur, and then return to head-quarters. There is a rumour that Mr. Mansfield is about to resign the Commissionership, and Mr. Hart is spoken of as his successor. The report has emanated from a credible source. More Anon.

We are favored with the following letter from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's Camp, Joudpore:

JOUDPORE, 19*th January* 1863.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief arrived here on the morning of the 17th instant, and en route was received with all honors by the Chief of Serohi, the Erinpoora Irregulars, and at Pallee, the khalsa or crown property of the Joudpore state—which town has grown up like a modern Palmyra, in the desert, in a sterile tract of Marwar. A few Parsees have established themselves there and are making a deal of money in buying up cotton and wool, but chiefly by the latter, which is to be purchased in abundance and of a tolerably good quality. The Commander-in-Chief's entree in Joudpore was of course made a deal of by the Maharaja and in something after the manner of the Kings of Europe in the olden time. First and foremost, at the head of some thousands of armed followers, Sir William was met by the Maharaja's four eldest sons, all fine looking young men, and who in the true Rajpoot style were beautifully armed and mounted on prancing and showy horses, welcomed in the name of their father Maharaja Tukht Singh, His Excellency to Joudpore and Marwar; and then caracoling their steeds to the right and left, the Maharajah seated on a richly caparisoned elephant, and followed by his officers of State, advanced and also greeted and welcomed Sir William Mansfield, and then together proceeded on to the city, they parted company; the Maharaja to his palace, situated in the citadel which overlooks the town, and which is divided from it by a rampart on the brow of an ascent 370 feet high above the plain. The palace, however, overstops all other buildings, and its highest part is said to be some 454 feet above the level of the surrounding country. The Commander-in-Chief accompanied Major Nixon, the Political Agent, to the Residency. In the evening His Excellency made a State Visit to the Maharajah, which was followed on the succeeding morning by the usual Meeaswani, consisting of some half a dozen trays of sweetmeat, fruit, flour, sugar, almonds, &c. to each of the Sahib-logue, and a pucka seer of metai to every native in the camp.

On the 19th His Highness the Maharaja returned the Commander-in-Chief's visit, and in course of the day the Maharaja, who is a great sportsman, took His Excellency out to his shikargur pig-sticking, when three fine sized boars bit the dust. Sir William, en passant I may observe, is no novice at this kind of sport, for it is only a week ago that he and another gentleman chased and rode down a black buck to death with their spears.

To-morrow morning we leave for Ajmeer, where we expect to be about the 26th, and Nusseerabad the 28th instant, by a route taken by the 3rd Troop Bombay Horse Artillery in 1858, and shall always retain a pleasing remembrance of Joudpore, its Maharaja and people, who one and all treated us with the greatest of civility and kindness.—*Poona Observer, Feb. 3.*

LOCAL.

The Mails for Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, &c., per steamer *Tilly*, will be closed on Monday next, the 9th instant, at two o'clock P. M.

Parsee Liberality.—The *Jami-Jamshed* states that Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghir, the well-known citizen of this Island, has made a donation of a lakh of Rupees for the building of a college in connection with the University of Bombay.

Grant Road Theatre.—The pieces so successfully performed on Tuesday evening will be repeated tonight by Miss Emma Grattan and Company, when we hope that she may have as good a house as there was on that occasion.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer *China*, Captain R. Curling, with the China Mail on board, arrived in our Harbour last evening. She left Hongkong on the 15th January last, with the following Passengers:—

Mr. C. Scott, Mr. Watson, Mr. Halen, Mr. McMicoll, H. H. Meer Hussun Ali Khan, 10 attendents, Mr. Amos Jassium, Mr. Nasserwanjee Pestonjee, Mr. Achenbach, and 4 natives.

Sunkursett Charitable Dispensary.—The total number of patients admitted during the last month was 227. Of these 124 were Hindoos, of whom 92 were males; 4 Mussulmans, 3 among males: 85 Parsees, 35 being males. 3 Christians all males and 6 of all other castes. With regard to ages, there were 44 under ten years of age, 43 under twenty, 107 between twenty and forty, 30 between forty and sixty, and 3 upwards of sixty. Out of the 227 admissions 137 were cured, 3 relieved, 56 absented, and 31 remain under treatment.

The retirement in Europe of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, B. White, will cause the promotion of P. W. Hockin, Esq., to that rank to be antedated. It is supposed that A. Wright, Esq., who is acting with temporary rank as D. I. G. in this Division, will then be promoted, vice our late esteemed friend Dr. Grierson. We do not know why the five senior medical officers to Dr. Wright are passed over in this list, but we suppose the authorities have good reasons for what they do. The higher appointments in any service should always be filled by selection made on account of merit not seniority alone.—*Poona Observer, Feb. 3.*

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 4th February 1863.

Broach.—Cloudy S. W.
Bulsar.—Fair and cool N. E.
Tannanore.—Fair.
Galle.—Calm and cloudy with occasional heavy showers. Ther. 77.
Goa.—Cool and light from East.
Kolapore.—Fair; light N. E.
Kurrachee.—Fair and fine day; N. E. cool.
Madras.—Fine Northerly wind. Ther. 78.
Paumben.—Cloudy; strong N. E. winds. Ther. 80.
Surat.—Fair and cool.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—4*th Feb.*, 1863.

(Before N. W. Oliver, Esq.)

Charge of Stealing a Watch.—Pallonjee Dossabhoy, the Parsee who stands charged with stealing a watch, the property of one Canjee Ragojee, a Clerk to Mr. Bayley, the Barrister, was again placed at the bar.

Mr. Crawford appeared for the defence.

Mr. Leathes for the prosecution.

The evidence of the European Constable, Mr. Tighe, was taken in this case, which shewed that he had confirmed the arrest of the prisoner, after he had been taken into custody.

Mr. Crawford addressed the Magistrate at some length, in defence of the prisoner. He pointed out that it was with a view of getting rid of the testimony of this defendant, in the notorious "perjury, forgery and conspiracy" case, that the present proceedings were taken, and that it was of extreme importance to the prosecutor to rid himself of his evidence which was most material. The evidence as to possession of the watch was confined to one police Constable, which was easily obtained. The fact of the prosecutor having signed the agreement that he would forego the prosecution, which he admitted contained a tissue of falsehoods, upon prisoner paying fifty rupees, added to the circumstances of the prisoner not being entirely unknown in the purlieus of this Court, he having upon two previous occasions figured in it, and that he became an insolvent twice,—all tended to detract from the weight which would attach to reliable evidence. He concluded by asking the Magistrate whether he thought the evidence was such as to necessitate his calling any further witnesses.

His Worship said that after fully weighing the entire evidence he was opinion that the charge could not be sustained and therefore acquitted the prisoner.

Stealing Gin.—Charles Smith, a seaman of the British ship *City of Delhi*, was charged with embezzling some Gin, which was stored in large quantities as cargo in the said ship.

From the evidence of the second mate of the ship *City of Delhi*, it appeared that he saw the prisoner, who is an articled seamen, in a state of intoxication while down in the hold. Shortly after witness sent for him and told him to look for some wine cases, but as he was a long time gone on this errand he went to see what he was doing and found him hiding the bottle of gin produced, under some mats. Witness put the bottle in prisoner's hand and sent him on deck and believed the bottle of gin to be part of the cargo of the ship *City of Delhi*.

David Muir, the Captain of the above vessel, said he did not wish to prosecute.

The Magistrate discharged the prisoner warning him that had the case been proved against him, its penalty would have been three months imprisonment.

Obtaining Goods under False Pretences.—Shurruff Ali Caderbhoy, and Goolam Hoossein Hibtoola, were brought up upon a charge of obtaining from one Mooljee Purshotum and his partners, quantity of bar iron, under false pretences, of the value of one hundred and sixty rupees.

The prosecutor deposed that he was a dealer in iron and was in partnership with four other persons trading under the name of Ebramjee Summajee. In consequence of information received from his servant, Mooljee Damjee, he made the present charge against the prisoners, to whom he was previously known.

Mooljee Damjee, the prosecutor's metah stated, that about nine o'clock on Monday the prisoners came to his master's shop. The first prisoner said "give us iron," and witness asked, "whose agent are you," and the first prisoner replied, "Chadabhoy Alibhoy's." One Meeta, a broker, was in the shop at the time and he settled the price of the iron at fifty-six rupees and one anna per candy. The iron was then weighed and delivered to the first prisoner, and at his request the transaction was entered in the sale book of the firm, to the debit of Chandabhy Alibhoy, a customer of the firm. The prisoner, Shurreef Ali, assured the witness that he was the agent of Chandabhoy Alibhoy, and signed the book in that name. From information since received from the Moonim of Chandabhoy Alibhoy, witness suspected the prisoners were unauthorized to obtain the iron in his name, and the present charge is therefore entered against them, as no trust would have been extended to the prisoners in their own name. The iron was to have been paid for in eight days by Chandabhoy. From information received witness went to the shop of one Najmoodin in Bossar street, and there a policeman took charge of forty-two out of forty-three pieces of iron which the prisoner had obtained from him. The second prisoner *was* present when the first prisoner came to his shop.

Atmaram Tribhovandass, the moonim of Chandabhoy Allibhoy, said the prisoner had no authority for using the name of their firm. They had dealings with the prosecutor, but did not know the prisoners.

The broker who was present on the occasion of the purchase of the iron stated, he was in the shop when the prisoner came, but the second prisoner neither said nor did anything. The first prisoner spoke to him first and told him he was Chandabhoy Alibhoy's agent. He settled the price at fifty-six rupees per candy and one anna charity. He then caused an entry to be made in prosecutor's book. Witness said that the first prisoner said distinctly he wanted the iron for *himself*, and that he was the agent of Chandabhoy Alibhoy.

The first prisoner said he did purchase the iron.

The case stands adjourned till to-morrow (Thursday) to take the evidence of another witness.

Unauthorized Reward.—Cassim Hooner, Police Havildar, No. 950, and Rajay Khan Hoopeinkhan, police constable, No. 970, who stood charged with bribery, with an unauthorized reward of five rupees from Bhawoodin Sumsooden on the fourteenth of January last, were again placed at the bar.

His Worship said that after full consideration he found the prisoners guilty of receiving an unauthorized reward, an offence punishable by a fine of five hundred rupees or six months imprisonment; taking into consideration, however, their previous character, he was induced to award the milder fine of rupees fifty; in default three months imprisonment with hard labor, in the House of Correction.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—4TH FEB. 1863.

(Before F. L. Brown, Esq.)

Conspiracy to Cheat.—Gooroo Dyal Radbakisson, Gowreeshunker Gujanund, and Syed Emayet Ali Imam Ali, were brought upon remand charged with conspiracy to cheat one Roodhmull Sewlall in the sum of five thousand rupees.

Some additional evidence having been taken the Magistrate committed the prisoners to stand their trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Obstructing the Railway Line.—Dost Mahomed, was charged with opening the gate of the Railway Station at Byculla, and attempting to cross the Railway line, while the train was in sight on Tuesday last.

From the evidence of Hurree Ramjee, a gatekeeper in the employ of the G. I. P. R. Company, on Nesbit Lane, it appears that at about six o'clock in the evening of Tuesday last, he shut the gate as the Tanna train was at the station, and about to start for Boree Bunder, and the down Kassarah Train was expected. The prisoner was then on the side of the gate. He opened the gate, and went on the line. The Uptrain left the Byculla Station, and was in sight, when he observed the defendant open the gate. The defendant was afterwards arrested.

The above evidence was corroborated by the testimony of Suddoo Gopall.

The Magistrate fined the defendant ten rupees.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The assembly of the Legislative Council of Bombay took place in the Durbar Room Town Hall, at two o'clock yesterday, pursuant to adjournment.

Present.

President,—His Excellency the Governor, Members,—The Hon'ble Messrs. W. E. Frere; J. D. Inverarity; W. B. Tristram; M. H. Scott; H. Anderson; A. D. Robertson; A. G. Lewis (Advocate General); Juggonath Sunkersett; Premabaie Hemabaie; and Madoorow Vitul Vinchoorkur; R. West, Esq., Offg. Under Secretary to Government, and Venayeck Wassodew, Esq., Oriental Translator to Government, were in attendance.

The following business appointed for yesterday was adjourned.

A Bill for the Regulation of the District Police in the Presidency of Bombay.—Report of Select Committee to be considered.

A Bill for the Regulation of the Village Police.—Report of Select Committee to be considered.

A Bill to enable Magistrates to depute to Subordinate Magistrates power to try certain offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code.—Report of Select Committee to be considered.

A Bill to entrust Landholders with the charge of the Police within their respective lands.—Report of Select Committee to be considered.

The first subject under discussion was the Report of the Select Committee on,

"A Bill for the Summary Settlement of Claims to exemption from the payment of Government Land Revenue, and for regulating the terms upon which such exemption shall be recognised in future in those parts of the Bombay Presidency which are not subject to the operation of Act XI. of 1852 of the Council of India."

A Bill for the Re-incorporation and Re-constitution of the Bank of Bombay was then read the first time.

A Bill for the better Suppression of Frauds in the Cotton Trade in the Presidency of Bombay was read and referred to a Select Committee.

The Hon'ble Mr. Scott in introducing this bill said that the adulteration of cotton in the growing districts was becoming so great an evil, that it was necessary to place a bill before the Council which, if passed, would ordinarily bring a better staple into our market, and enable the export of a cotton which would realise a higher value. He had the opinion of two Liverpool merchants well known here that the Bombay Cotton was found to be very much mixed, and that if it was sent to the home market in its original state as grown in this country, it would receive more consideration and realize a higher price. He said that he spoke from experience of several years, and of frequent visits to the growing districts that the cotton was adulterated and the European merchants were unable to prevent it.

The Hon'ble Mr. Robertson was against the introduction of the bill for several reasons, he thought the present enactments sufficient for the purpose and that it was the duty of the purchasers of the staple to see it carried out.

The Hon'ble Mr. Frere said the Bill needed some modifications but he did not concur with Mr. Robertson that the bill should not be introduced. He said he hoped he might be put upon the Select Committee to consider the bill for he had taken an interest in cotton. He not only wished to see the merchant protected, but to experience that no adulterated cotton should be exported from India.

The Hon'ble Mr. Vinchoorkur was of opinion that no new enactment was required and it was the duty of the merchants to see the present enactment enforced.

Sir Bartle Frere was of opinion that the bill required some modification and therefore referred it to a Select Committee composed of the Hon'ble W. E. Frere, Tristram, Anderson, Rustomjee Jamsetjee, and the mover.

A Bill to promote the construction of Lines of Communication as Feeders to Railways, High Roads, Navigable Rivers, and Canals was withdrawn, upon the report of the Select Committee being presented.

The Council adjourned at 6 o'clock.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

The following Extract from the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, under the Provisions of the Act of Parliament, 24 and 25 Victoria, Chapter 67, is published for the information of all whom it may concern:—

The Council met at Bombay on Wednesday, the 21st January 1863.

Present:—

His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere, C.K.B., Governor and President in Council, presiding.
The Honorable Mr. W. E. Frere.
The Honorable Mr. J. D. Inverarity.
The Honorable The Advocate General.
The Honorable Mr. H. L. Anderson.
The Honorable Mr. W. B. Tristram.
The Honorable Mr. Madhowrow Vittul Vinchoorkur.
The Honorable Mr. Jugonnath Sunkersett.
The Honorable Mr. Premabhai Hemabhai.
The Honorable Mr. A. D. Robertson.
The Honorable Mr. M. H. Scott.

The Council proceeded to consider the Report of the Select Committee on a Bill to facilitate the adjustment of unsettled claims to exemption from payment of Land Revenue in the Districts subject to Act XI. of 1852.

Mr. Robertson said that he trusted, that as this Bill has now been so long before the public, and as its consideration had already been twice adjourned by the Council, no further time might be lost in disposing of the subject. Of the many thousand landholders affected by the Bill, not one had come forward, in its earliest stages, to oppose its principles, and it was only at the last moment when the Bill, so far as this Government was concerned, was on the point of becoming law that a single petition which was now in the hands of the Honorable Members of Council had been brought forward. That Petition had been cleverly put together; but so as to throw dust if possible, into the eyes of the Council, and to hide, he conceived, the real object which the Petitioners had in view; which was not so much to raise objections to the proposed scheme of Summary Settlement as to obtain, if possible, an annulment of all the past proceedings of the Inam Commission.

The Petitioners, he said, after professing to give a short historical account of the manner in which the British Government acquired possession of the provinces of which this Presidency consisted, asserted that on the downfal of the Peishwa, a guarantee was given by the Honorable Mountstuart Elphinstone to all classes that they would be continued in possession of whatever Wuttuns, Inams, &c., they had possessed before the conquest, without hindrance or molestation.

The Petitioners next proceeded to describe the rules and regulations which had been passed from time to time for the trial and adjudication of claims to alienated lands: the first of these Rules they showed to have been framed and circulated by the Honorable Mountstuart Elphinstone in March 1819; thus themselves proving that the colouring which they desired to give to the Proclamation of 1818, was illusive. It was clear not only from these Rules, but from the Regulations No. I. of 1823, and No. XVII. 1827, both of which were passed under the Government of the Honorable Mounstuart Elphinstone that he had never intended to continue alientations of the Government Revenue without due inquiry as to title, and that what he (Mr. Robertson) had previously had the honour of stating, namely, that the Government had always reserved to itself a right of inquiry, was strictly accurate. Such a right had in fact never been for a moment abandoned.

The Petitioners lastly attempted to prove the injustice and iniquity of Act. XI. of 1852, and concluded by making seven distinct requests or prayers. As the justice however of Act XI. of 1852 was not the question before the Council, he would not needlessly take up its time by discussing that question, nor if he might so speak, would he by following this false scent assist in misleading the Honorable Members from the real object in hand, which was by passing the Bill now before the Council, to virtually supersede the much-abused-Act of 1852, and thus in effect to comply with the first prayer of the Petition. By doing this, the hundreds of persons who had been ruined by the arbitrary proceedings of the Inam Commission would be placed within the reach of justice. Nor was this all. The considerateness and generosity of our Government would become known to the people.

Perhaps it might appear that the Petitioners had extended their statements in the petition to a great length and that their prayers difficult (of compliance). But they had resorted to this measure through sheer necessity, because a severe enactment was going to be passed for being enforced upon them. And their request also was consonant to justice.

If the several requests preferred by the Petitioners appeared difficult (of compliance) to the Honorable Members of the Council, and if they (wished to) pass the Bill as it was, he was of opinion that the following statements made by him might be taken into consideration, and the Petitioners be allowed some relief (benefit).

On the authority of the Bengal draft (*i. e.* the Bill read before the Legislative Council at Calcutta) notices had been issued to the people, and the decision for receiving the Onowthaee and Nuzzurana from them had been confirmed. On taking into consideration the real state of the people of this Country, it would be found that some parties possessed valid proofs and documentary evidence in support of legal enjoyment, which were sufficient to enable them to demand a trial. But simply through stupidity, ignorance, and other causes they had remained quiet without demanding a trial. Secondly, there was a slight difference between the India Bill and the present Deccan Inam Bill. At that time every Government Officer had explained to the people the India Bill, and as this Bill had been altered, a further provision should be added to Section XII. of the present Bill to the effect that immediately after it had become law, notifications should be published at every village and Government office, and that if those who wished to demand an inquiry, should present petitions to the Zillah Collectors within six months from the date of the promulgation of the notifications, quit-rent and Nuzzurana should not be levied from the petitioners and a trial and adjudication would take place.

Some alteration should be made in Sections X. and XI. of the Deccan Inam Bill. There was a provision to the effect that proofs from the records of Government should be rendered available from time to time to prove the title of the party claiming exemption from payment of land revenue. This provision should be strengthened and the claimant should not be prevented from furnishing other proofs. For it was very unjust and cruel not to receive proofs offered by a party. If the trying authority, for any just ground, considered the evidence to be improper, there was no objection to his rejecting it, and to his recording the reason of such rejection. But to throw an obstacle in the way of receiving proofs was tantamount to obstructing the course of justice. The people would also be losers for nothing. Alterations should therefore be made in the Sections he had mentioned, and additions on the subject should be made to those Sections.

Section IV. of the Bill provided that on the payment by holders of lands declared hereditary, continuable by Act XI. of 1852, of a Nuzzurana at the rate of one anna for each rupee, those lands should become private property. This was a proper provision. But in the event of the non-payment thereof it was stated that, at the time of continuing the holdings to heirs, a Nuzzurana equal to one and two years' assessment should under Rules A and B of Section V. be received into the Sirkar. This provision only was not proper. No mention of Nuzzurana had been made in the Act XI. of 1852, under which decrees and orders had been passed. Nor did the decrees or orders contain any statement on the subject. It appeared altogether improper to disturb proceedings which had taken place in accordance with a previous enactment. If the holder refused to pay Nuzzurana the Inam should be continued to him under the terms of the decision formerly passed, or when he or his heir presented a petition with the object of having the holdings converted into private property, it should be subjected to the payment of Nuzzurana, and he should be allowed the benefit of the holding being continued to him as private property. But to receive into the Sirkar under Section V. Nuzzurana equal to one and two years' assessment, and thereby inflict a hardship upon him in consequence of his not having agreed to the payment of the above Nuzzurana, was not proper. Alteration should therefore be made in this Section also.

Clause 1, Section VII. of the Bill provided that the holders who demanded a trial and adjudication of their title should be required to deposit a sum and give a security. All holders were not men of property, or in affluent circumstances. Nor could they pay money when required to do so. Security from them would therefore be sufficient. To this effect an alteration should be made in the above Section.

Section II. of the Bill provided that an annual quit-rent, equal to one-fourth, and a Nuzzurana calculated at one anna for each Rupee of the assessment should be levied from the people. This was a very great burden upon them. Agreeably to the rate fixed by the Second Bill on the holders of rent-free lands in Gujarat and the Concan, a quit-rent calculated at one-eighth or two annas for each Rupee, and a Nuzzurana equal to one anna of each Rupee of the annual assessment should be declared payable. An alteration to this effect should be made in this Section.

Clause 2, Section VIII. of the Bill provided that lands held on behalf of religious or charitable institutions should, if not already inquired into, be subject to the payment of a quit-rent equal to four annas of each Rupee of the assessment. As this payment had reference to Hindoo gods and charitable institutions, it should be entirely discontinued.

Section XVI. should contain a provision to the effect that, in the event of a party who paid a quit-rent equal to four annas, and a Nuzzurana equal to one anna of each Rupee, refusing to pay the full amount of the quit-rent and Nuzzurana according to the former rate of assessment of his land, it should be lawful for an Officer of Government to enter upon the land for the purpose of making a measurement only.

When the Honorable Mr. Robertson had recommended the present Inam Bill at one of the meetings of the last Session of the Council at Poona, he had stated that the subject of rendering more valid the claims in cases in which the continuance of holdings for one or two generations only had been guaranteed, was under the consideration of Government. Agreeably to this assurance the provisions which might have been formerly made for the continuance of Inams for one or two generations should be embodied in the present Bill, and it should be provided that a quit-rent and Nuzzurana should be received from the party, and that his Inam should become private property.

The Advocate General said that, on a reference to the former Acts and Regulations, he found that the *onus probandi* was not in all instances thrown on the claimants of alienated land. For example, in Sections III. and IV. of Act XI. of 1852, and Rules A and B of the same enactment, he found it laid down that the presumption was to be taken in favour of a claimant in possession. In the present Bill, on the other hand, *onus probandi* was in every case thrown on the possessor claiming the continuance of his holding. The parties, it seemed to him, who did not succeed in establishing their titles under this Bill, ought not on that account be deprived of the benefits they enjoyed under Act XI. of 1852. The rules of the latter enactment had, he apprehended, been framed after long and careful consideration of the subject. If claimants were tied down to the Inam rules for proof of their titles, they ought also to receive the benefit of those rules in the cases in which prescription was allowed to count in favour of the possessor of land.

The President said that the Petition could only be practically dealt with as giving rise to some specific motion of amendment; and of such a motion notice ought to be given. He pointed out that justice had not been done to the motives of the Government in creating the Inam Commission and in passing Act XI. of 1852; that the Petition used terms (forbidden, &c.) which inaccurately described the position of Inamdars and gave an erroneous account of the custom of former Governments in dealing with them, and of the proceedings of our own Government in this respect. He described the want of real security for the Inamdar under former Governments and their lavishness in conferring Inams on unworthy recipients, especially under the Peishwa, and pointed out that inquiries into rent-free tenures were directed by Mr. Elphinstone immediately after the conquest of the Deccan, and were imperatively called for by justice to the community, as well as in the interests of the Inamdar himself, who was subjected to perpetual extortion as long as his precise rights were not inquired into and defined. This last in fact was one main reason for the constitution of the Inam Commission, which was intended to be as much a protection for the honest holder as for the interests of the Government.

But while it was only due to the originators of the Inam Commission to deal with these facts, he was glad that Mr. Madhowrow Vittul's business-like statement had been presented to the Council. It would be better, he thought, to consider the Sections objected to by the Honorable Member one by one; and also those to which the Advocate General had objected.

Mr. Robertson had no objection to offer to this course.

The President said that Mr. Madhowrow Vittul's remarks on Section II. amounted to a proposal of amendment by changing the quit-rent to be paid to Government under that Section from one-fourth to one-eighth of the total assessment.

Mr. Robertson said that about forty thousand holders had accepted the settlement; twenty-five thousand had received sunnuds from Government; and these landholders had already paid six instalments quit-rent under that settlement. To disturb an arrangement so happily and successively effected would be to unsettle men's minds, to foster a litigious spirit, and to encourage new and more extravagant demands.

Mr. Madhowrow Vittul Vinchoorkur said that as to the apprehension Mr. Robertson had expressed of the unsettlement of men's minds, there was no fear that the change he had proposed would occasion any uneasiness. No landholder would object to the reduction of his quit-rent by one-half.

Mr. Jugonnath Sunkersett said that though the settlement had been accepted by so many landholders, and though it was stated here that they had paid up six instalments, he was not certain, from what he had heard out-of-doors, that these payments had not rather been forced than voluntary.

The question was then put, that the words "a quit-rent equal to one-fourth of the assessment" be expunged, and the words "a quit-rent equal to one-eighth of the assessment" inserted.

The Council divided:—

Ayes—3.

Honorable Mr. Madhowrow Vittul.
Honorable Mr. Jugonnath Sunkersett.
Honorable Mr. Premabhai Hemabhai.

Noes—7.

Honorable Mr. Frere.
Honorable Mr. Lewis.
Honorable Mr. Anderson.
Honorable Mr. Inverarity.
Honorable Mr. Robertson.
Honorable Mr. Tristram.
Honorable Mr. Scott.

The motion therefore was lost.

Mr. Frere moved the insertion of the words "of five annas in the rupee" after the word "Government" in the 21st line of the Section, but after some discussion he withdrew the amendment.

The President said that the remarks of Mr. Madhowrow Vittul Vinchoorkur on Sections IV. and V. amounted to a proposal to amend the former by omitting the words "are to" in the 6th line, and the substitution for them of the words "may at the option of the holder."

On this amendment the Council divided:—

Ayes—6.

Hon'ble Mr. Inverarity.
Hon'ble Mr. Anderson.
Hon'ble Mr. Madhowrow Vittul.
Hon'ble Mr. Jugonnath Sunkersett.
Hon'ble Mr. Premabhai Hemabhai.
Hon'ble Mr. Robertson.

Noes—4.

Hon'ble Mr. Frere.
Hon'ble Mr. Lewis.
Hon'ble Mr. Tristram.
Hon'ble Mr. Scott.

The amendment was therefore carried.

The President then asked what specific amendment Mr. Madhowrow Vittul would move in Section V.

Mr. Madhowrow Vittul said that in Rule B of that Section the exaction of two years' assessment was harsh and oppressive. He would move its reduction to one year's assessment, which was a sufficiently heavy duty to levy on any transfer. It might happen that by two or three deaths and transfers four or five years' assessment might be taken in a single year. Whereas not more than one year's assessment ought in any case be taken.

The President said that might be remedied by a provision that the Nuzzurana should be levied but once in a single year, which with the concurrence of the Honorable Member he would put.

Mr. Madhowrow Vittul assented, and Mr. Jugonnath Sunkersett moved the addition that the Nuzzurana should be taken by instalments.

Mr. Robertson said that if this motion were pressed, he should move the omission of the Section altogether.

Mr. Anderson said that though the commutation of claims of Government on the occasion of successions and transfers into one of a small yearly payment was doubtless beneficial to the landholders, yet the payment of the occasional rather than of the permanent Nuzzurana was what many Inamdars would think more consonant to their dignity. It was on this ground that he had voted for the amendment of the fourth Section, but though he had concurred in the amendment of that Section, he thought that while the option should be left to the landholder of paying either an annual or occasional Nuzzurana, no encouragement should be held out to him to chose the latter rather than the former. In the unusual case of two or three Nuzzuranas falling due within a single year, the payer of the last one might come before Government by petition, which it was certain would receive due consideration. The right, however, of collecting fifty Nuzzuranas if necessary in a year ought not to be abandoned, because having elected one course as on the whole the most favorable to them, landholders ought to take it without its attendant disadvantages. By adopting the amendment the Act would be encumbered with several provisos.

The President said that the amendment was providing for a case of very rare occurrence, and if Inamdars considered it in any way advantageous to them, and if it would take away any appearance of harshness from the Section, he thought its adoption advisable.

The question was then put that Clause 1 be amended by the addition of the following proviso:—

"Provided that in the event of more than one succession or transfer occurring within twelve months, such occasional Nuzzurana or succession or transfer shall not be leviable more than once."

The Council divided:—

Ayes—7.

Honorable Mr. Frere.
Honorable Mr. Lewis.
Honorable Mr. Tristram.
Honorable Mr. Madhowrow Vittul.
Honorable Mr. Jugonnath Sunkersett.
Honorable Mr. Premabhai Hemabhai.
Honorable Mr. Scott.

Noes—3.

Honorable Mr. Inverarity.
Honorable Mr. Anderson.
Honorable Mr. Robertson.

The question was then put that a further proviso be added to the Clause:—

"Provided also that it shall be at the option of the holder of the land to pay such occasional Nuzzurana in one sum or by annual instalments not exceeding one-fourth of the whole Nuzzurana per annum."

The Council divided:—

Ayes—7.

Honorable Mr. Frere.
Honorable Mr. Lewis.
Honorable Mr. Tristram.
Honorable Mr. Madhowrow Vittul.
Honorable Mr. Jugonnath Sunkersett.
Honorable Mr. Premabhai Hemabhai.
Honorable Mr. Scott.

Noes—3.

Honorable Mr. Inverarity.
Honorable Mr. Anderson.
Honorable Mr. Robertson.

These amendments were therefore carried.

Mr. Robertson said that finding the sense of the Council so strongly in favour of the amendments proposed in the Section, he would not press for its omission.

The Section as amended was then put and carried.

The President said that the next Section to which Mr. Madhowrow's remarks applied was the seventh, and effect would be given to the Honorable member's intention by changing the wording of the Section, so as to allow security to be taken instead of a deposit of one-fourth of the assessment.

When this had been done it would be accomplished by the omission of the words between the word "required" in the 6th line, and the word "to" in the 16th line of the Section, and of the words "remaining three-fourths thereof" in the 17th line, and the substitution for the latter of the words "assessment of the land," and by corresponding changes in other parts of the Section.

These amendments were then put, the Council divided:—

Ayes—5.

Honorable Mr. Anderson.
Honorable Mr. Madhowrow Vittul.
Honorable Mr. Jugonnath Sunkersett.
Honorable Mr. Premabhai Hemabhai.
Honorable Mr. Scott.

Noes—5.

Honorable Mr. Frere.
Honorable Mr. Inverarity.
Honorable Mr. Tristram.
Honorable Mr. Lewis.
Honorable Mr. Robertson.

The number being even, the President voted in favour of the amendments, which were therefore carried.

The President said that the amendment was provided for in the case of Inamdars who, if Inamdars considered it in any way advantageous to them, and if it would take away any appearance of harshness from the Section, he thought its adoption advisable.

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Honorable Mr. Lewis.
Honorable Mr. Tristram.
Honorable Mr. Madhowrow Vittul.
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Honorable Mr. Inverarity.
Honorable Mr. Tristram.
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Honorable Mr. Lewis.
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The Council divided:—

Ayes—7.

Honorable Mr. Frere.
Honorable Mr. Lewis.
Honorable Mr. Tristram.
Honorable Mr. Madhowrow Vittul.
Honorable Mr. Jugonnath Sunkersett.
Honorable Mr. Premabhai Hemabhai.
Honorable Mr. Scott.

Noes—3.

Honorable Mr. Inverarity.
Honorable Mr. Anderson.
Honorable Mr. Robertson.

These amendments were therefore carried.

Mr. Robertson said that finding the sense of the Council so strongly in favour of the amendments proposed in the Section, he would not press for its omission.

The Section as amended was then put and carried.

The

ed and concluded by a decision in *Harrison* v. *Wright* 13 East, 343 where Lord Ellenborough speakin, of a charter party like this says "this is not a charter party for the performance of several acts." Lord Tenterden in his work on shipping p. 217, 6th Ed., says "if parties put a penal clause, they cannot recover more than the damages actually sustained." Acting upon this view of the law, which is the sum of later decisions, His Lordship came to the conclusion that plaintiffs were not entitled to recover more than the nominal damages. Verdict was, therefore, entered for plaintiffs on all the issues, for Rs. 101, with interest at nine per cent. on Rs. 100 from the 9th May 1862 and six per cent. on the judgment.

Mr. Westropp then applied for costs.

Mr. White opposed the application, urging that the action was one which might have been brought in the Small Cause Court.

His Lordship refused to make any order for costs.

Tuesday, 3rd February 1863.

(BEFORE THE HONORABLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

R. R. Calvert vs. *J. Tannar.*

Mr. Westropp, instructed by Messrs. Kelly and Hore, on behalf of the plaintiffs applied to the Court under the following circumstances. The learned Counsel stated that this action had been tried a few days ago before his Lordship and that judgment had been reserved, and that at the trial he held a brief for the plaintiffs but had been engaged in the other Court. At the trial the plaintiffs rested their case on the evidence which had been taken in England under a Commission. In the course of the defendant's case the defendant was asked what in the opinion of merchants was the meaning of the word "proceeds," and he replied that it meant the amount which the goods realised less the landing and other charges and after deducting any bills which had been drawn against the goods. Mr. Cornfoth and Mr. Sillar gave evidence to a similar effect. The learned counsel said that the proposition was monstrous and was an attempt to give a non-natural meaning to the word. He had not imagined that any question could have been raised on so simple a point. Had he been in Court he would at once have asked the Court to allow him to bring forward evidence to rebut the evidence of the defendant and his witnesses. As the Court had reserved its judgment he had advised that at the earliest moment an application should be made to his Lordship now to admit the evidence, and he accordingly applied for such permission on the ground of surprise inasmuch as the plaintiffs had not had any intimation that evidence would be given as to the meaning of the word "proceeds," and the plaintiff's witness had not been cross-examined on this point or had the question been in any manner raised under the Commission. If the case should be decided on the defendant's view a wrong impression as to the meaning of this word would go forth to the world under the stamp of this Court, and the learned counsel urged that it was of the utmost importance that in a port carrying on so large a business as Bombay does, no false impression should be formed at home as to the meaning of a word in constant use in the mercantile community.

His Lordship remarked that the acceptation of the word proceeds, if wrong, would go as the evidence of three witnesses, and not as the Court's interpretation. If the case had been before the Jury, it would have been disposed of at once, and no additional evidence would have been received in the manner now proposed.

Mr. Westropp said the circumstances of the case were peculiar, and as the evidence would be important, the usual practice should not be insisted on.

Mr. White, on behalf of the defendant, said it was an unusual application which the Court ought not to accede to. If judgment had been given at the time, no such application would have been made. The only ground put forward was that of surprise. But the learned counsel urged their was no surprise, inasmuch as the case had been adjourned two days after the examination of the witnesses, and the plaintiffs therefore had ample time to adduce the rebutting evidence. Plaintiff waited until after the case was closed, and when he discovered something favourable to his case, he comes forward to re-open the case. If the Court acceded to this application, any plaintiff or defendant after the case was closed would turn round and apply to the Court again to make a rebutting case.

Mr. Dunbar on the same behalf urged that every opportunity was given to the plaintiff to establish his case, that the attention of the plaintiff's counsel, Mr. Bayley, was particularly directed to the word "proceeds," but that he left the case in the hands of the Court without making a point of it. If the Court granted the application, it would form a very dangerous precedent.

Mr. Westropp in reply laid great stress upon the fact that this was a great surprise to the plaintiff. In a case of such importance it would be rash to proceed without reliable testimony. The word has a popular meaning which does not differ from the commercial acceptation of it. The learned counsel submitted that the Court would not allow a large sum to be lost to the plaintiff, because there was a technical objection to the admission of some evidence which was of an important character. As to the allegation that it would form a dangerous precedent, the learned counsel apprehended there were instances such as in cases of wills where rebutting evidence would be of great importance.

His Lordship said this was a novel application, and he would take time to consider it.—*Decision reserved.*

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

Wednesday, 4th Feb. 1863.

James Macnee and James Tweedie, trading under the names of Macnee & Co. vs. William Williams Captain William Williams of the ship Rosalie.

This action which was part heard and postponed on Wednesday last until this day, was settled out of Court. It involved the question whether a sum of two hundred rupees, for an alleged short delivery of forty-nine and a half tons of Coke, could be recovered by the plaintiff. The preliminary hearing was reported in the *Gazette* of Thursday last.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

Ludha Tullianee & Co. vs. Meajee Ruttonjee & Co.

Mr. Barton for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Nusserwanjee for the defendants.

His Honor gave judgment in this case, on Tuesday with a verdict for defendant with costs. The case was part heard on Monday and published in Tuesday's *Gazette.*

POONA.

ORDNANCE AFFAIRS.—By the promotion of Lieutenant Colonel Murray of the Artillery, we perceive that the Commissaryship of Ordnance at Mhow has became vacant. Colonel Murray has been on leave in Bombay for the last month or so, his duties being in the interim carried on by his Deputy Assistant. We infer from this, that the locum tenens is equal to the duties; and we therefore cannot conceive on what reasonable grounds it is found necessary again to search the Regiment of Artillery for a Captain (who in his turn must be replaced, to complete the number of Captains in the Regiment) to succeed Colonel Murray.

A glance at the Army List tells us that there are two Deputies and five Deputy Assistant Commissaries on the Ordnance Roll. Both the Deputy Commissaries and the three Senior Deputy Assistant Commissaries hold Commissions of Lieutenants for length of service, a service extending, we believe, over thirty years. Much of their time has been devoted to their present avocations, and has familiarized them with the minutiæ, and to all appearances, has fitted them to steer the helm of their respective departments.

Why, we ask in all reason, are these officers not confirmed in their appointments, or why is the rank of Commissary, the duties of which office they can perform—local observation enables us to make this assertion—not conferred on them.?

In these piping times, when every pice saved is life to the ryot, we cannot see the justice of maintaining a number of Lieutenants for the mere purpose of having them at hand to perform the duties of their absentee superiors. It would be as reasonable to have a second general at Head Quarters, or indeed at the Head Quarters of each division, ready to step into the shoes of the Commander-in-Chief or Divisional Commander, whenever His Excellency or the other gallant officers choose to take an airing on the hills, or a jaunt to Europe.

The dates of appointment given in the Army List does not enable us to ascrtain the departmental standing of its seniors. Some have held commissions for upward of five years. The Deputy Commissary in charge at Aden is a Commissioned Officer of 1851. Assuming their departmental service to extend over a period of fifteen or twenty years; surely, they must have sufficient experience to perform the office of the higher appointments, as correctly as can be expected from officers just taken from the corps of Artillery, —*Observer, Feb.* 3.

A CASE is under investigation before the City Fourdar, in which two Mahomedans named Mahomed Ally, and Hussan Mahomed, inhabitants of Bombay, have been charged with preparing false cheques.—*Id.*

THE Mortality in the city of Poona during last month is about two hundred and sixty-five, including men, women, and children, by fever, dysentry, &c. &c.—*Id*

THE Sassoon Hospital will require, in addition to the lack and a half of rupees given by the liberal founder, a further expenditure of about rupees 50,000 on the part of government for a site and other expenses. We understand half this sum will be put into the budget for the present year, and half into that for next year; but as the second moiety can easily be borrowed, there need not be, and we earnestly hope there will not be, any delay in beginning the structure.—*Id.*

YESTERDAY about twenty-five candidates appeared before the Committee at the Sungum court of Adawlut for passing the Vakeels' examination preparatory to their appearing before the High Court, for the purpose of finally passing there, which is to take place on the 12th instant, as advertised in our columns. Out of the above number nine have been passed; the Committee was composed of Baron De H. Larpent, the Judge, Mr. Melville the Assistant Judge, the Principal Sudder Ameen, Ramchunder Dhodew Government Vakeel, and Gunnesh Ramchunder Malloo Vakeel of the Judge's Court.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

THE ship *Surrey*, engaged for the conveyance of a detachment of H. M.'s 92nd Highlanders and time-expired soldiers to England, will leave Calcutta on the morning of the 29th instant, with about 15 officers, 246 men, 7 women, and 10 children; Major Haines going in command and Assistant Surgeon Roe in Medical charge.—*Englishman, Jan.* 27.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS—JAN. 26TH, 1863.

(BEFORE SIR C. JACKSON.)

His Lordship took his seat on the bench at 11 o'clock.

Murder.

Dennis Hely was placed at the bar, charged with riot and murder.

The following are the names of the Jury empannelled to try the case:—Messrs. W. T. Maclean, W. H. Wilson, J. Watson. J. Martin, John Dowling, G. S. Carr, W. C. Wood, C. Robertson, W. L. Atkinson, James Patterson, Richard J. Harvey, and Allan McGavin.

The Advocate General and Mr. Graham appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Doyne and Mr. Paul appeared for the defence.

The Advocate General in opening the case said, Gentlemen of the Jury, a mere statement to you of the facts of this case, irrespective of what any of you may have heard outside, will be sufficient to show you the extreme importance both to the prisoner at the bar and to society in general, of a careful and impartial investigation of the whole of the circumstances of the present case, and of the charge on which the prisoner now stands to take his trial. I have the fullest confidence that, in the performance of your duties and in fulfilment of the oaths you have taken, you will consider the evidence without the slightest reference, to any proceedings which may have taken place elsewhere in reference to the subject or to any comments of the press or of private individuals. The charge which you have to consider is a specific and definite one—namely whether the prisoner at the bar did or did not murder Roheemoollah. I shall endeavour as much as possible, both in opening the case and in the questions which I shall put to the witnesses, to limit myself to the facts which appear to bear upon the specific charge; but there are one or two collateral facts which I shall open to you very shortly, because they tend to explain, or I may say to lead up to the specific charge. I shall do so in the briefest manner, because any other course would tend to embarrass the prosecution and also to prejudice the prisoner. I will now proceed to state an outline of the case. On the night, or perhaps it would be more correct to say very early on the morning of the 26th of November 1861, a tumultuous, yet what would appear to have been a pre-arranged, attack was made upon the village or a portion of the village in which the deceased lived, which was called Baraikally, near the station of Suralia. A number of men landed from boats near the house of the deceased and commenced firing. There seem to have been twenty or thirty men, and on their landing they fired a volley, the result of which was the infliction of one or more wounds on the deceased, which they do not recognize him either from the lapse of time or from other causes. It will be for you to consider whether the testimony should be regarded with suspicion and what value should be attached to it. I do not purpose to go into any detailed statement of what I expect my witnesses to prove; in fact, under the circumstances of this case, it would be idle to attempt to do so from the way in which it has been got up. It is our business, however difficult and delicate it may be, to endeavour to arrive at the truth. With regard to the a priori probability or possibility of the prisoner having been present I believe I shall be able to show you that the prisoner was in the position of manager of a certain part of the property of Messrs. Morell, and that at the time of the riot, which resulted in the death of Roheemoollah, there had been a disturbance, by whom commenced is not material, between the people of Morellgunge and the people connected with Roheemoollah, which also resulted in murder, and was also the subject of criminal proceedings. I think that I shall be able to show that there was, in consequence of that disturbance, a great deal of ill-feeling on the part of the proprietors of Morellgunge towards those whose interests were represented by Roheemoollah. I wish it to be distinctly understood that I am making no charge against the Messrs. Morell, but I only make this statement to show that the prisoner was not unconnected with the locality in question. If you are satisfied that a European was present and fired the fatal shot the question becomes much narrowed. In the first place you will have to consider if there was any person in the locality who had any motive; and was that person the prisoner. Then you will have to consider the effects of the disappearance of the prisoner for so many months. If there were any doubt as to a murder having been committed, or if the question were generally whether the prisoner was present. I would not ask you to attach much importance to his disappearance; but you must remember that at the time of his disappearance there was a specific charge against him of being the *sahib* whose hand caused Roheemoollah's death. What the defence is to be I don't know; but if it is to be that the prisoner was not present at all and had nothing to do with the attack, then I think that it would be the easiest thing in the world to have proved the fact when the prisoner could have called witnesses to prove his absence from the spot. If innocent, his disappearance was well calculated to excite suspicion and raise a presumption in favour of the prosecution. If, knowing that he was present on the occasion, and that he was about to be charged as the leader of the attack, with having been the person whose hand caused the death of Roheemoollah, then I can understand his motive in disappearing till time should render it difficult to produce witnesses to identify him. Without asking you to attach too much importance to his disappearance. I think that you ought to allow it due weight. There is another important consideration to which I will briefly advert—namely, as to whether you are satisfied that the witnesses who positively swear to the prisoner, were in a position during the tumultuous riot, to see a European and distinguish his features, so as to be able to identify him at this distance of time. With these general observations I shall proceed to call witnesses. You should, notwithstanding the serious character of the charge enquire into it on precisely the same principles as any other criminal charge. It is sometimes said that greater strictness of proof is necessary in capital cases. I have always thought the contrary, for I think that all possible caution should be used whether the charge be capital or not, I feel satisfied that the only effect produced in your mind by the serious nature of the charge will be probably to make you most careful in listening to the evidence and coming to a conclusion upon it giving the prisoner the benefit of any reasonable doubt. —Case adjourned.

The Jury are locked up and are not likely to go home till the end of the week.—*Englishman, Jan.* 27.

MYSORE.

(*From the Madras Times, Jan.* 29.)

THE rumour concerning the restoration of the Mysore Raj which reached Madras some little time ago, does not appear to gain ground. We looked upon it from the first as a canard, and the more we consider it, the less inclined do we feel to place any reliance on it. The subject is one of those concerning which such rumours are naturally to be expected. It is found that the distresses of a man possessed of a large income move the sympathies even of lawyers; and the placing in the hands of such a person as the Mysore Rajah, of the government of a kingdom and the disposal of an immense sum of ready money, is a question round which the best feelings of many philanthropists may be supposed to cluster. It is extremely unjust to say, as some do, that all Englishmen are harsh to all Indians. When Nana Saheb is captured, we will answer for it that if he has money, he will not want an advocate.

We have no intention of entering once more upon this well-worn subject. Our views with regard to it have been more than once expressed, and they are unchanged. The settlement of the question however affects interests far beyond those of Mysore—and a few remarks concerning those interests may perhaps be permitted us, even in connexion with so thread-bare a subject.

In all Indian claims there is one feature which is never absent—viz., a charge against the British Government of breach of faith. We hope and believe that this feature will for a long time to come be conspicuous by its presence in all such cases. Its disappearance will be a certain sign, either of an increased regard on the part of Indians, for the reality of truth—or of a decreased regard on the part of Englishmen, for the reputation of truthfulness. We do not expect to see the one take place immediately—and we should be very sorry to see the other come to pass at any time. Until therefore a love of truth becomes a national characteristic in this country, we hope that such charges will abound; for so long as they do, it may reasonably be inferred that the English public is to be moved by a suspicion of bad faith. Were it not so, such charges would not be brought forward; for it is of no use to taunt a man with that of which he is not ashamed. The love of the French for war, it is acknowledged by themselves, has been the cause of incalculable misery to France and to the world, but what Frenchman is offended at being charged with it, either nationally or personally? He receives such a charge as a compliment, but he will act like a madman rather than subject himself to the most distant suspicion of cowardice, however undeserved. Something of the same feeling obtains in England with regard to the national reputation for good faith. John Bull will rather pay any sum than have any doubt even on the subject of his honesty. Any one therefore wishing to insert his hand into the old gentleman's pocket, has only to raise some quibble and keep up an agitation about it. In time people get into the way of thinking that there must be something in it, and John, after scratching his head and rattling the money in his pocket for a while, pays the demand, pronounces international benediction, and is done with it. Had we one hundredth part of the amount out of which the old gentleman has been swindled by the above simple device, our editorial chair would be more glorious than the peacock throne of Delhi.

This dodge, however, has been so often practised that even John Bull is beginning at last to open his eyes to it and we very much doubt its being successful in the Mysore case. The overthrow of Tippoo gave that country to the British by right of conquest. The British at that time believed it to be possible to arrest their own progress of annexation in India by interposing friendly Native States between their own territories and those of the great Indian powers then existing. The ablest men of the day laughed at this Policy as an attempt to introduce the European "Balance of Power" system into India, to which it was ridiculously unsuited—and if foolish in fact, it was certainly honest and moderate in intention—and it prevailed for a considerable time. The settlement of Mysore after Tippoo's death was one of the cases in which it was followed. The British had the country in their own possession and might have kept it. To have done so however would have carried their frontier up to that of the Mahrattas—and it was foreseen that this contract would be inevitably followed by squabbles ending in war with that great confederacy. The British Government thought they could prevent this by bestowing the country on a Native Prince and binding him to British interests by strict treaties. They selected the present Rajah, who represents the ancient line of Hindoo Sovereigns deposed by Tippoo—and established him as a "buffer" between them and troublesome neighbours—an act which whatever else we may think of it, cannot be considered as evincing a grasping spirit of annexation. The results followed which were expected by every man of Indian experience. The Rajah's Government, after some years of good conduct, fell into the ordinary state of Native Governments which feel themselves supported by British influence, and which are therefore relieved from the one check upon despotism, the fear of insurrection. The British Government lectured in vain—the oppression became worse and worse, till it became intolerable. The people rose, and the British Government most reluctantly came forward to put things right—and also, (a point which is a good deal overlooked) to raise the Rajah and his family from such treatment as usually befalls deposed Asiatic tyrants and their Zenanas. At that time the policy above described was the wise but no other had taken its place, and the course to be eventually followed as to the disposal of the country had not been decided on. The wish and intention of Government was, not to interfere more than was necessary. It was supposed possible that the evils which had necessitated interference might be remedied, and measures taken to prevent their recurrence, in the course of a few years, and that our administration need not therefore be more than temporary. These were the views which were held at the time, and these therefore were naturally the views which were communicated to the Rajah. He was told that the British Government interfered, not because they wished to do so, but because they were compelled to do so—and that as they had no wish to interfere at all, so they did not desire to interfere longer than was necessary. This intimation the Rajah's advocates now wish to represent as a promise absolutely binding on the British Government to restore the country as soon as the evils which necessitated interference had been removed, and sufficient precautions established to prevent their recurrence. The first they allege has been done—and as to the second, they say that the Rajah is willing to bind himself to govern for the future in such a manner as shall insure the approval of the British Government. Our reply is, in the first place, that the intimation spoken of *was not* a promise—and secondly, that we decline the security. We will not say with Falstaff that we would as lief have ratsbane put in our mouth, as have it stopped with such security—but we do say that there is some difference between a note of the Bank of England and a Yankee skin-plaster.

Business Announcements.

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.—The undersigned have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival, in excellent condition, of several consignments of PIANOFORTES per ships *Talbot* and *Gloriana*. These instruments are universally admired both for their great superiority of tone and handsome exterior. They are manufactured by *Schroder*, of Hamburg, (strongly secured for India) with the extreme compass of 7 Octaves, have all the most recent improvements and are confidently recommended to the notice of the Public.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
Wholesale General Dealers.

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METAL MART, Boree Bunder—
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.
Stop Cocks, Bib Cocks, Steam Valves, and Indicators.
Ornamental Cast Iron Fountains.
Contractors,' Miners,' and Engineers' Tools.
Nails, Hinges, Woodscrews, Bolts, and Nuts.
Bar, Plate, and Sheet Iron.
Zinc Roofing, Roman, and Portland Cement.
Steel and Files.
Ropes, Chains, Blocks.
"Milner's" Fire Proof Safes.
Weighing Machines for Carts, suitable for Entrance Gates of Public Works.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES, of sizes, some of them of the largest sizes ever imported, suited for Banks and other public Companies. To be seen opposite Messrs. Graham & Co.'s Office Premises. Apply to HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE at Messrs. B. & A. Hormusjee.

THE NEW GLOVE!!!
Received this day a large stock of the
Casimir Gloves.
which are now universally worn in London and Paris, being equal in appearance, more durable, and softer than KID.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

Bombay, 30*th December*, 1862.

KID GLOVES!!!
New Stock just received.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

Bombay, 30*th December* 1862.

ROSSELET & Co., WATCHMAKERS, 3, Medow Street.—A new and fresh supply of handsome Jewellery and Watches, received per last Mail.

Also, nice Ladies' Companions, in Russia leather.
Gentlemen's Travelling and Dressing Cases, of the latest pattern.
Opera Glasses, of every kind and description.
Beautiful Mechanical Toys.
Cigar Cases.
A nice assortment of French Novels and Stationery, always on hand.

Business Announcements.

DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, Milliner, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.—Always on hand a choice selection of Millinery, &c. Just received, a fresh consignment of Fancy Millinery, ex *Windsor Castle* and *Her Majesty.*

MRS. HERN, Milliner and Dress-maker, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. MRS. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or assuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a relation of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

NEW GOODS.

LATE MESSRS. ESPERANCE & Co.—The Cheapest and best Fitting Tailoring Establishment and Woollen Warehouse.

Late E. & Co. have received per last Overland Mail, a supply of very superior West of England Cloths; Bedford Cords, &c. &c. Garments made of this article in a first-rate style and at moderate charges. A large supply of the real Balmoral Bonnet, and other goods too numerous to mention.

Also, Black and Blue single-milled Wool Dyed Broad Cloths and Venetians, Black and Drab Alpaccas, White and Colored English-made Solids and Collars, Indian Gauze, Merino Vests and Pants, Black Silk Hats, Drab Felt Hats, Oxonian, Scilian, and Air Chamber-Oxonians, Travelling and Balmoral Caps, Gent's White Kid Gloves, Swimming Bags, Money Belts, and Overland Trunks.

An endless variety of Piesse and Lubin's Perfumery, Brown Windsor Soap, Ambrosial, and Amon Shaving Soaps.

As late E. & Co., have always on hand a large stock of Clothes, both heavy and light textures. Gentlemen leaving Bombay can be supplied with suitable Clothing at very moderate prices.

23, Apollo Street, Fort.

STRANGERS going to GAYNOR'S HOTEL should order the Buggy-wallah to drive to the Police Office, Fort, which is close to.

Charge, Rs. 65 per month.

including plunge and shower Baths, as also morning papers.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Outstations that she has just received ex *Empress of India*, *Windsor Castle*, and *Overland*, a large and well selected assortment of *Fashionable Millinery* of every description, consisting of—

BALL DRESSES, in *Tulle*, *Lace*, *Blonde*, *Tarlaton*, *Silk*, &c. &c.

CAMBRIC Striped and figured "*Silk Dresses.*"

Rich *Evening* Silks and Grenadines.

Colored *Grenadine*, and Barege Dresses.

Colored Imbitation Organdie Muslins.

Plain and Sprigged Grenadine Muslins.

White Fancy Muslin and Tartaton Dresses.

White Brilliants and Doriss for Morning Dresses.

Colored Brilliants and Jaconets for Morning Dresses.

Mouseline de soi Dresses.

White and Colored Tarlatons.

Colourgd Mohair Dresses and *Burnous to match.*

Cluuse Sprigged Muslin Dresses.

White, Black, and Colored Glacé Silks.

Black and White Lace Flouncing.

Lawn and Muslin Linings for Dresses.

Plain Bareges. Nets.

Colored Cloth for Ladies' Mantles (warm).

Warm Material for Dresses &c. for Ladies proceeding Home.

Black and White Lace *Shawls.*

Black Llama Burnouses.

White and Colored Llama *Shawls.*

White Llama Burnouses.

Black Silk Mantles, and *Opera Cloaks.*

Black Silk Paletots.

Rich Cloaks and *Hoods for Infants.*

Dress Bonnets, in Tulle, Silk, Blonde, Chip, Crêpe, &c. &c.

Plain and *Fancy Crape Bonnets.*

Embroidered French Cambric *Handkerchiefs.*

Embroidered Muslin and Lace Sets, *Collar* and *Sleeves.*

Black and White Maltese *real Lace Lappets.*

Black and White Spotted Muslin *Veils.*

Black, Brown, and Colored *Hair Nets.*

Fancy, Gilt, and Caroline *Buckles.*

Black, White, and Figured *Spotted Nets.*

"*Vervet*" and "*Empress*" Skeleton Petticoats.

Valenciennes, Maltese, and Imitation *Laces.*

Rich Fancy Fans.

Black and Colored Silk Velvet.

Jet and Gold Ornaments.

Plain Hemmed French *Cambric* and *Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.*

Black, White and Colored Kid Gloves (Ladies).

Exhibition Sashes.

Exhibition Chimisettes.

Exhibition Chip Bonnets.

Warm Shawls and *Hoods.*

Lace Leaves and *Wreaths for Bonnets.*

Tassels, Trimmings, Ribbons, Flowers, and Feathers, &c.

Book Muslin and Jacconet Embroidery.

Black, White, and Colored Sewing Cotton.

Aluminium, Steel, and Enamel Ornaments.

Patent Frilling for *Children's Dresses.*

Rich Ostrich and Fancy Feathers.

Fancy Hats, richly trimmed with "*Feathers* and "Flowers."

Boys' and *Girls' Hats*, in great variety.

Wreaths and *Head Dresses* of the *Latest Fashions.*

Gold Tiaras.

Garnitures in flowers, for *Ball Dresses.*

Ladies' Corsets.

Hair Plaits.

Dress Preservers.

Colored *Fruit* for Hats.

Colored Gimps.

FOR WEDDINGS.

Bridal Bonnets and *Wreaths.*

Dresses in Tulle, Lace, Tartaton, Silk, &c.

Tulle and Lace Bridal Squares.

Lace and Muslin Collars and Sleeves.

Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.

FOR MOURNING.

Paramatta and Mohair (double width).

Black Grenadine and Barége.

Black Glace Silks.

Grenadine Bandwls and Burnouses.

White and Black Crêpe Sets, Collar and Sleeves.

Black Shawls and Silk Stockings.

Black Fans, for Ornamenting.

Plain Hemmed Muslin Sets, Collar and Sleeves.

Half Mourning Muslins and Grenadine.

Half Mourning Check Silk Dresses.

Black and Grey Flowers.

Black Gimps &c. &c. &c.

Hours of Business from 9 A.M. to 7 P.M.

Orders from outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay or no notice can be taken of them.

No. 7, Byculla Road, Bombay, November 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS TOOLS, &c.—BASSETT AND Co. late W. H. WALKER & Co. beg to inform their Customers of the arrival of *Large Stock of Tools of all kinds*, amongst which they mention the following:—

	Rs.	As.
Turning Chisels, ¼ to 1½ inch ..... per set	10	0
Do. do. ¼ to 1 ..... ,,	10	0
Assorted Handles for above ..... per doz.	5	0
Ship Slicers or Chisels, 4 inch ..... each	6	0
Do. do. do. 2½ ,, ... ,,	4	0
Galvanized Iron Buckets ..... per doz.	12	0
File Handles, with Brass Ferules ..... per 100	15	0
Garden Shears ..... each	5	0
Do. Rakes ..... As. 12 to	2	4
Do. Screw topping Hedges, &c. &c. ..... each	2	0
Do. Pruning Hooks and Saws ..... ,,	3	12
Do. Hoes ..... ,,	0	12
Do. Trowels ..... Rs. 1 and 1	8	
Do. Dutch Hoes, 5 inch ..... each	1	2
Do. do. do. 6 ,, ... ,,	1	2
Do. do. do. 7 ,, ... ,,	1	4
Do. do. do. 8 ,, ... ,,	1	8
Do. Bill Hooks, Double Edge, No. 1 ..... per doz.	19	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 2 ..... ,,	21	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 3 ..... ,,	23	0
Do. do. do. Single Edge, No. 1 ..... ,,	18	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 2 ..... ,,	20	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 3 ..... ,,	22	0
Locks, Iron, Pad, No. 1, 2½ inch ..... per doz.	8	0
Do. do. do. 2 ,, ... ,,	9	0
Do. do. do. 3½ ,, ... ,,	12	0
Do. do. do. 4 ,, ... ,,	15	0
Do. do. No. 2, 2½ ,, ... ,,	7	0
Do. do. do. 3 ,, ... ,,	10	8
Do. do. do. 3½ ,, ... ,,	15	8
Do. do. do. 4 ,, ... ,,	19	8
Do. Brass do. No. 1, 1½ ,, ... ,,	6	0
Do. do. do. 2 ,, ... ,,	8	0
Do. do. do. 2½ ,, ... ,,	13	0
Do. do. do. No. 2, 1½ ,, ... ,,	7	0
Do. do. do. 2 ,, ... ,,	9	0
Do. do. do. 2½ ,, ... ,,	12	0
Jack Smoothing, and Trying Planes, Cast Steel Twisted Gimlets, Carpenters' Squares from 3 inch to 18 inch, Hammers of all kinds.		
Lamps for the Portico, fitted for Gas Oil ..... each	80	0
Do. with Lamp posts ..... ,,	100	0
Very best Copal Varnish ..... per gallon	12	0
Boxes, Dispatch, Japanned ..... each	19	0
Do. do. do. ..... ,,	21	0
Do. do. do. Ornamental ..... ,,	24	0
Books, Copying, Foolscap size, 500 pages ..... ,,	10	4
Do. do. do. 1000 ,, ... ,,	14	0
Do. do. Letter size, 500 ,, ... ,,	9	0
Do. do. do. 1000 ,, ... ,,	12	0
Oiled Sheets for the above, Demy size ..... per sheet	0	4
Drying do. do. do. ..... per doz.	0	12
Copying Ink, Waterlow's ..... per quart	2	8
Do. Presses, Foolscap size ..... each	60	0
Do. do. Letter ..... ,,	50	0
Letter Scales, with Ounce and Tolah weights ..... ,,	10	0
Faber's Ever-pointed Pencils ..... ,,	1	0
Do. do. do. Leads ..... per box	0	8
Do. Cedar Pencils, equal to the best drawing pencils ..... per doz.	1	8
Magnum Bonum Pens ..... per box of 12	0	10
Penholders for Pen Nibs, all kinds ..... per doz.	0	6
Pewter Ink Stands of all sizes ..... from As. 12	3	0
Blotting Paper, Red, White, and Buff ..... per Ream	14	8
Best Mahogany T squares, 3 feet ..... each	7	0
Do. do. 8 feet 6 inches ..... ,,	8	4
Best Cast Steel Straight Edges ..... per foot	2	12
Elliott's Mathematical Instruments ..... per shilling	0	10
Paint Brushes of all sizes ..... each As. 6 to	3	0
Hand Brushes ..... each	1	12
Long-handled Hair Brooms ..... ,,	2	12
Bass Brooms ..... ,,	3	0
Whitewash Brushes ..... Rs. 1-12 to	3	0
Horse Brushes ..... ,,	2	4
Carriage Mops ..... ,,	1	8
Scrubbing Brushes ..... As. 12 to	2	4
Dandy Brushes, No. 1 and No. 2 ..... As. 12 and	1	0
Powder Flasks ..... Rs. 6 to	8	0
Shot do. ..... Rs. 5 to	8	0
Rifle Fittings, consisting of Sponges, Worms, Wad Cutters, Ramrod Tips, Wire Brushes, and Loading Rods, in 3 pieces ..... ,,	3	0
Semicircular Platform Lamps, with Bracket ..... each	35	0
Guards' Tricolor Lamps, superior ..... ,,	10	0
Ticket Collectors' do. do. ..... ,,	6	0
Cambridge Reading Lamps, lacquered ..... ,,	12	8
Do. do. do. Bronzed ..... ,,	12	8
Bracket Swinging Lamps, for the Cabin ..... ,,	10	8
Hanging do. do. do. ..... ,,	18	0
Best Corrugated Galvanized Iron Roofing, per cwt. of about 100 sq. feet ..... ,,	20	0
Weather Cocks, with 4 points of the Compass, handsomely gilt and ornamental mountings, with Dog.		
Fox, Flying Horse, Swan, Hare, Pointer, Cock ..... each	50	0
Wire Fencing, 1½ inch Mesh, for Gardens, Fowl Houses, Rabbit Hutches, &c. &c. ..... per yard	1	0

BASSETT & Co.

Splendid Pillar Lamps with Ornamental Posts also 4 Pedestal Lamps for Entrance Steps to Portico's.

Auction Announcements.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

700 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
600 ,, ,, Long Cloths.
800 ,, ,, Madapollams.
1000 ,, ,, Jaconets.
300 ,, ,, Domestics.

*A few Bales Mule and Water Twist, &c.

Bombay, 5th February 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Shirtings, Long Cloths, Jaconets, Madapollams, White Shirtings, 50 Pieces of Black Woollen Serge, Twists, Cases of Black Woollen Cloths, &c. &c.

SALE OF JAGRY AT THE MUSJID BUNDER.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on account of Munsookbhoy Bhagoobhoy, and by order of Thacker Manjee Hemraz

600 Kavas (Pieces) of Jagry, on board the *Futtahwari Ewountee*, Tindal Bhagia, lying at the Musjid Bunder.

Terms, Cash.—And goods to be taken delivery of forthwith after the lots are knocked down.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

No. 20, Forbes Street, Bombay, 5th Feb., 1863.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

On TUESDAY next, the 10th instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, a large consignment of Electro-plated Ware, consisting of Electro-plated Cruet Frames, with 7 rich Cut Glass Bottles, a few sets of Sheffield Plated Dish Covers, 50 pairs Plated Chamber Lamps, with Shades, English and Geneva Gold, Silver, Silver Gilt Watches, Gold and Silver Chains, Rings, Pins, Spectacles, Brooches and Ear-rings, 1 Diamond and Emerald-set Brooch, 24 Boxes Gilt Pins, Musical Boxes, playing one tune, with patent winders, &c. &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Patent folding Bedstead, Do. Chairs, fitted with canvas.
Millinery, consisting of Muslin and Lace Shawls.
Saddlery, by MacNaghten, of Glasgow.
Wall Paper Hangings.
Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Rope.
Carriage Linings, Oil Carpets for Floor and Staircases.
Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.
Plated and Bronzed Argand Lamps, of 1